

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy with showers. Temp. 46-57 (F.). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 48-61 (F.).

27,384

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1971

Established 1887

U.S. Conducting heaviest Raids in Laos, Cambodia

AIGON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United States is conducting the heaviest bombing campaign of the war over Laos and Cambodia in its force Hanol "to make accommodations" and pave the way for the withdrawal of all Air Force units from Vietnam by the end of 1972.

Weekly Toll Up: GI Deaths

AIGON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—U.S. Command said today that 50 Americans were killed in action in Vietnam last week, the highest toll since 65 in the week ending Nov. 29.

Rogers Sees No Escalation of Air War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the United States had no intention of escalating the air war over Cambodia or ground combat troops into Cambodia.

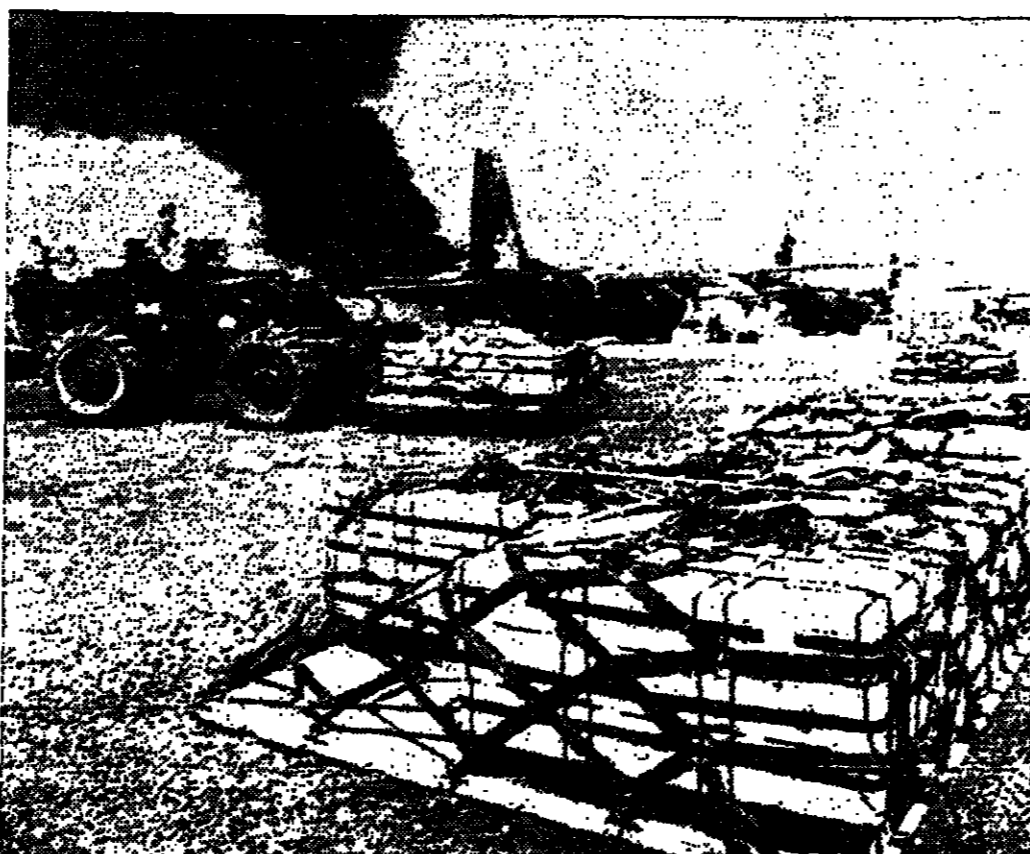
Rogers, following a three-hour briefing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the administration was going to ask Congress to relax its position on the use of ground troops and advisers on Cambodia.

No Violation Seen appeared to have satisfied committee members that the so far did not violate the terms of the Cooper-Church amendment last year, prohibiting the use of advisers for ground troops in Cambodia.

U.S. Special Forces Troops Prepare to Quit S. Vietnam

AIGON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—American commando-style Green Beret troops are pulling out of Vietnam after years of counter-insurgency operations in remote border jungles.

Special Forces camps kept a constant check on Communist infiltration into South Vietnam and the Green Berets struck out and sabotage and spy missions into North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, sometimes under the direction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.



TO THE FRONT LINES—Pallets of ammunition wait to be loaded on Air Force transport planes at Than Son Nhut airport, near Saigon, for delivery to Cambodia. More than 1,400 tons of ammunition and 22,000 gallons of fuel have been shipped in a month.

Avoiding Advisory Role

GIs to Wear Mufti, Checking Aid Deliveries in Cambodia

By Alvin Shuster

PENOM PENH, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The U.S. military teams that will move through Cambodia to check on use of American military aid will travel in civilian clothes with instructions to remain out of combat areas, official sources said today.

Nationalized Firms Facing Cuts in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Britain's Conservative government, mapping out its spending for the next four years, today announced plans to cut back heavily on the socialist programs of the Labor administration defeated in last June's election.

A government White Paper showed the Conservatives will be spending substantially less on nationalized industries and on welfare state programs than Labor had planned for the same period.

The government said the spending cuts should allow for tax reductions that will stimulate individual and business initiative and get the economy rolling again.

Labor has repeatedly charged that the Tory program of lower taxes and fewer state services helps the rich and hurts the poor.

The Conservative savings come from slowing down the growth rate of government spending from 3.5 percent a year under Labor to 2.5 percent a year.

The White Paper said that this means that by 1974-75 the Tories will be spending \$3.8 billion less than Labor had planned to spend.

Tory savings in this total come from spending less than Labor had earmarked on education, health and welfare services, roads, farm subsidies, defense and aid to state industries.

Only on law and order do the Tories plan to spend more than Labor envisaged.

Although they will spend less than Labor wanted, the Tories will be paying out more each year in most fields of government activity, with total expenditures reaching \$66.9 billion by 1974-75.

On education, for example, the Tories plan to increase spending over the next four years by some \$800 million. But at the peak they will still be spending some \$110.4 million less than Labor had planned.

The Tories campaigned on promises to tax less and spend less. Last October, in a mini-budget, they announced cuts in personal and corporation taxes, paid for by new charges on the national health and other social services for all but the nation's neediest families.

But the sources could not rule out the possibility that the so-called military equipment delivery teams would provide some advice to Cambodian soldiers. They stressed, however, that the men would be unarmed and would be directed to "avoid slipping into an advisory role."

The type of advice would presumably concern the most efficient use of the equipment now arriving here under this year's \$125-million military aid package. Officials said that the team members would not remain in the field with Cambodian troops but would return in a day or two.

In short, the team members were described as neither instructors, advisers nor trainers, but just plain military men who would draw up plans for delivery of the equipment, check on its final destination and report on its "end use." The sources said Congress wants such checks.

Fighting Possible They said that given the nature of the guerrilla war here, it was possible that the members of the team would find themselves in battle. They added, however, that the purpose of civilian clothes would be to show that they were not in a combat advisory role.

This was the reason, officials explained, why the 19 American soldiers who were photographed by newsmen earlier in the week were dressed in civilian clothes when they arrived here to pick up two helicopters damaged in the Communist attack on Phnom Penh's airport early last Friday morning.

The sources said there was no reason for them to wear uniforms because it has long been U.S. policy here for all visiting military personnel to dress in civilian clothes to avoid dramatizing the American military presence.

The 16 members of the military equipment delivery teams will be in addition to the 34 servicemen now assigned to the military attaché's office, which gathers intelligence and observes the Cambodian operations. Another 44 team members will work out of Saigon.

Officials said the team is ultimately responsible to the headquarters of the commander in chief, Pacific, in Honolulu but added that each trip by a Saigon team member into Cambodia would need the express approval of Ambassador Emory C. Swank here.

Mr. Swank will, however, have little control, if any, over what the Saigon military command deems necessary in the way of air support and logistical help for Cambodians or South Vietnamese troops in battle in Cambodia. Such high-level military decisions will continue to be made in Vietnam.

Apart from details on the military teams, officials also disclosed the extent of the growing American Embassy here. The embassy, which consisted of 11 people at the time Prince Norodom Sihanouk was overthrown last March, will jump to nearly 100.

GM Reports Record Deficit

DETROIT, Jan. 28—General Motors Corp., showing the scars of its recent ten-week strike, reported today that it lost \$135 million in the last three months of 1970—a record deficit for the nation's largest industrial complex. Profits for the year dropped 64 percent to \$609 million. Details, Page 2.

Nixon Generous As Congressman Takes the Floor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Nixon awarded Rep. Hastings Keith, R., Mass., a White House chair yesterday after it collapsed under the congressman's weight during breakfast in the state dining room.

After Rep. Keith picked himself up off the floor, the congressman related, Mr. Nixon said, "I gave one of these to Pearl Bailey and so, Hasty, you can have yours."

The chair that collapsed was a gold-painted gilt chair that had broken down in the past.

Egypt Finds Israeli Response Discouraging But Talks Go On

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Middle East peace efforts of UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring received a check today, with Egypt expressing discouragement at Israel's reaction to its six-point peace proposals.

But Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, after conferring for more than an hour with Mr. Jarring late yesterday, said he had no instructions to terminate the talks.

The Big Four ambassadors also were unable to report progress after their 13rd secret meeting seeking agreement on a peace outline for the Middle East. They said they would meet again Feb. 4, the day before the scheduled expiration of the current Arab-Israeli cease-fire.

Israel Issues Warning TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban warned tonight the current

Appeal for Cooperation Quit Stalling Detente, Brandt Challenges East

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany today challenged the leaders of Communist East Germany to stop trying to undermine his policy of seeking détente with Eastern Europe and to help set an example for the outside world of two friendly, but contrasting states.

"We will gladly face any competition if the aim is to achieve more personal freedom and more social justice," Mr. Brandt said.

As he spoke, traffic bound for isolated West Berlin was being blocked by the East Germans at the border crossing points into East Germany for the second day running.

At the three-day congress in Dusseldorf that ended yesterday, the opposition Christian Democrats criticized Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik as being too hasty, for fetching nothing substantial in return, for compromising West Germany's Western allies and for leaving West Germany vulnerable.

Berlin Traffic Barred To add to the heap of insult and injury, the East Germans today began blocking traffic headed out of Berlin. At times during his hour-long speech, it seemed that the chancellor was trying to contain his anger.

The long lines of traffic waiting to cross the border for the long drive through East Germany to Berlin are a familiar, recurring sight here, and Mr. Brandt condemned the harassment "most vehemently."

He also asked rhetorically about the hostile propaganda that is fed into West Germany by the East Germans, and to other places. Mr. Brandt then leaned forward on his folded arms and said:

"Even in the Eastern world, hardly anyone denies today that the aim of German policy is peace."

His speech was a state of the nation address, his second since taking office in the autumn of 1969. Most of it was addressed to what Mr. Brandt refers to as the



Willy Brandt addressing parliament yesterday.

UPI. "German nation," two states, one capitalist and one Communist, that have glared at each other across fields of barbed wire and mines since World War II.

"It is known," Mr. Brandt said, "that in our efforts to reach understanding, we exclude no one."

"Two utterly different German states exist in our time," he said. "The German Democratic Republic, the state of Socialism, and the German Federal Republic, the state of Imperialism. The Socialist German Democratic Republic and the Imperialist Federal Republic cannot

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

After West Files Protest Reds Step Up Harassment, Delay Traffic From Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT)—In the East-West contest over Berlin, the Communists today intensified their harassment of access on the isolated city's vulnerable lifelines with the west.

This morning, East German guards extended their delaying tactics to traffic bound for the West as incoming travel was hit for the second day running by the Communist slowdown.

Hundreds of trucks and private cars were lined up for waiting periods up to ten hours at the entry points to the East German superhighways that link Berlin with the Federal Republic.

The Communists stepped up their harassment in the face of a sharp Western Allied protest delivered to the Soviet Union last night. The Russians have made it clear that they have thrown their full support behind the East German action.

Representatives of the Western powers warned Russian diplomats that a continuation of the autobahn trouble will increase tension and have an "adverse effect" on the current four-power talks on Berlin.

not even the German Democratic Republic. The chancellor confessed that, despite their differences, he had found one point of agreement with Walter Ulbricht, the Communist party boss in East Germany: That was when he spoke of a distinction between the two Germanys.

"Neither the ideological differences nor the differences between our social structures can be blurred, nor can differences of opinion be belittled," Mr. Brandt said.

"But these two states should also be able to achieve a peaceful modus vivendi in which neither would patronize the other but in which both, between themselves and in their relations with the outside world, would set an example that there can be peaceful cooperation also between such contrasting political and social systems," the chancellor added.

E. German Denunciation MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI)—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer today denounced "certain quarters" in West Germany for calling for the unity of the German nation.

Mr. Winzer, writing for the Soviet armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), accused West Germany of destroying German unity and declared that the two states could not be rejoined.

"Two utterly different German states exist in our time," he said. "The German Democratic Republic, the state of Socialism, and the German Federal Republic, the state of Imperialism. The Socialist German Democratic Republic and the Imperialist Federal Republic cannot

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



FREE ON BAIL—The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Govville french-Beytagh (center), is surrounded by friends as he leaves a magistrate's court after being released on bail. At right is Bishop Leslie Stradling.

S. Africa Says Cleric Urged Guerrilla War; He Gets Bail

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg, held by security police for eight days, was released on bail today after being charged with helping to distribute pamphlets calling for guerrilla warfare in southern Africa.

The Very Rev. Govville french-Beytagh, 58, known as the "fighting priest" because of his outspoken stand against racism, was examined by a doctor soon after his release. He was found to have a mild heart condition. He looked pale and drawn while listening to accusations against him at a magistrate's court hearing, and one of his lawyers said "he is suffering great mental stress."

The dean was charged under South Africa's Suppression of Communism Act with being linked with the activities of two banned organizations—the South African Communist party and the African National Congress.

The main charge said that on or about Jan. 20 this year—the day of his arrest—he took part in the activities of unlawful organizations and carried on the direct or indirect interests of the South African Communist party and/or the African National Congress, and thus violated the law. The pamphlets he allegedly helped distribute, the prosecution said, set out the aims of the two (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Crowds Cheer Gen. Amin

New Ugandan Leader Frees 55 Prisoners, Ousts Cabinet

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—Uganda's new leader, Gen. Idi Amin, today freed 55 political prisoners, dismissed the cabinet of ousted President Milton Obote and clamped a temporary ban on political activities as he consolidated his position after Monday's military coup.

Uganda remained under dusk-to-dawn curfew, but cheering crowds backed Gen. Amin in Kampala today. And there was enthusiasm for the new regime in the south of the country, especially in the former kingdom of Buganda.



Maj. Gen. Idi Amin

Simultaneous Talks in Libya

Oil Firms' Price Offer Starts Hard Bargaining in Tehran

TEHRAN, Jan. 28 (WP)—Hard bargaining over increased oil prices began in earnest today between six Persian Gulf producers and international companies, thanks to a delicate compromise designed to isolate the radically inflationary demands of Algeria, Libya and Venezuela.

In a face-saving gesture aimed at glossing over a now sidestepped demand for global negotiations with all major oil producing states, negotiators for a united front of more than 20 companies opened "simultaneous" price talks in Tripoli, Libya.

Polities Prohibited

The general, who has promised elections eventually, said that he was banning political processions and rallies for the time being. The present climate did not permit full political activity, he said.

By Jonathan C. Randal

for purely regional talks, the communiqué expressed happiness that the companies "now understood the advantages, reasons and logic of discussing matters involving the countries around the Persian Gulf."

News Analysis

Suspicion Grows That West Misplayed Cards on Berlin

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Western allies played a major card when they decided to make West Berlin a test case of Soviet intentions. There are at least a few Western poker players who wonder if the card wasn't badly played.

The enthusiasm of last autumn has passed. The optimism that was felt after the Nov. 4 Big-Four meeting on Berlin has given way to realism and the old clichés are being heard again: "What's ours is ours, what's yours is negotiable."

With so much depending on Berlin, why has there been no progress? In part, the answer is Russian irritation: not only over the allied linking of Berlin and the security conference, but over the raised stakes. Moscow was also displeased by the NATO Council's "for" strengthened Western military capability—what it called a "rebirth of dangerous cold war methods."

Accord on Back Taxes

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—France and Algeria reached agreement tonight on the problem of back taxes to be paid on oil taken from the Sahara.

Calculated Risk

It was, therefore, a calculated risk that Willy Brandt made his Ostpolitik a condition of a Berlin agreement. It was based on his firm conviction—which he repeated to the French during his visit here this week—that Moscow wants and economically needs improved ties with Bonn enough to cede some ground in Berlin.

Progress Noted

It was following the Nov. 4 Big Four meeting that a communiqué was put out noting "progress on certain essential points." Since then, there has been no further progress but, in fact, what could be called a Soviet retreat.

Syrian Premier Approves Repair Of Oil Pipeline

DAMASCUS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Syrian Premier Hafez Assad tonight approved repair of the Trans-Arabian pipeline after a nine-month stoppage.

After Long, Cold Delays

BERLIN, West Germany, Jan. 28 (AP)—Those who travel the tenuous autobahn links to the isolated West Berlin are on the cutting edge of the Iron Curtain and have come to accept with a kind of bitter resignation the East German harassment of traffic.

Senate Confirms Morton for Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today President Nixon's nomination of former Republican chairman Roger C. Morton as the new secretary of the interior.

Brandt Asks For Support

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, said tonight that the Bonn government's "interference in the affairs of West Berlin... is a disgraceful act."

Quintuplets Born To French Couple

GRENOBLE, France, Jan. 28 (AP)—A 29-year-old grade-school teacher gave birth today to quintuplets, three boys and two girls.

Connally Vote Slated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The Senate Finance Committee will vote next Tuesday on President Nixon's nomination of former Texas Gov. John Connally to be Treasury Secretary.



FROZEN IN SNOW—The grimace of a vanquished ogre stare stiffly from their snow figures at the Sapporo snow festival. The two creatures, from a Japanese fairy tale, belong to one of the 186 sculptures made for the festival.

U.S. Air Role In Highway-4 Battle Listed

But Command Keeps Some Data Secret

Saigon, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The U.S. command released a general summary today of U.S. involvement in the joint Cambodian-South Vietnamese operation to clear Highway-4, south of Phnom Penh last week, but refused to provide a specific count on American bombing strikes or other air missions.

The command disclosed only that since the first supply and communications support mission was flown from the helicopter carrier Cleveland Jan. 15, American Army airplanes have flown more than 25 sorties a day until the end of the American involvement in the operation last Monday.

A sortie consists of one aircraft takeoff. Ten sorties, therefore, could mean ten airplanes—or helicopters—taking off once, one aircraft taking off ten times, or a combination of these.

In addition to the U.S. Army aircraft, the command disclosed that U.S. Air Force jets, including B-52 bombers, had flown "less than 15 sorties a day."

Two B-52 missions, consisting of several planes each, were also flown in support of the road-opening operation, which was completed over the weekend by South Vietnamese and Cambodian ground troops recaptured the Pich Nil pass overlooking Highway-4, from which the Communists had for the last two months prevented the Cambodian capital from being supplied by road from the port at Kampong Som.

It was the first time the command had given the general targets of B-52 missions flown in Cambodia.

About 80 flyers were involved in the operation, according to the command spokesman. In addition to 40 other U.S. Army communications workers who remained on the Cleveland.

When pressed for a more precise description of the American air activities during the operation, the command spokesman said: "Let's just say they were conducting air operations."

The phrase air operations replaced the term "air interdiction operations" last Monday when the command revealed that the American planes were providing direct bomb and gunfire support for allied troops in contact with the enemy.

Earlier, it had been the command's position that U.S. planes bombed only enemy infiltration routes, and were not involved in actual support of ground troops in battle.

The command reported that no Americans were hurt in air combat during the operation and that there were no deaths or injuries. One helicopter crashed in an accident near the Cleveland, without injuring the crew, the official statement said.

A total of 39 U.S. airmen have been killed over Cambodia so far, the command spokesman said. Thirty-four died between May 1 and June 30, while American troops were fighting in Cambodia, and the other four were lost in the daily air missions over Cambodia since then, the spokesman said.

An Increase In Bombings

(Continued from Page 1) that Highway-4 was now open to traffic, although he admitted that civilian traffic, including gasoline tanker trucks, have not yet traveled the road to replenish Phnom Penh's dwindling fuel supplies.

The U.S. command announced the loss of an F-100 fighter-bomber during a mission over Cambodia. It was the 16th plane lost in Cambodia since last May 31. Thirty-seven helicopters have been lost over the same period. The F-100 was the first aircraft loss of any type reported over Cambodia in the past two weeks.

In South Vietnam, three hand grenades ripped through a theater in coastal Binh Dinh Province last night, killing nine persons and wounding 18 others, South Vietnamese military headquarters here said.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albany, Amsterdam, Anchorage, Athens, Beirut, Bogota, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Costa Rica, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hanoi, Harbin, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Jakarta, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Ottawa, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Vancouver, Warsaw, Washington, and Wichita.

Hangings Continue in Guinea As Touré Refuses Pardons

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—Twenty more of the 92 persons sentenced to death for November's abortive coup against Guinea's President Sékou Touré were hanged today, Radio Conakry, monitored here, said today.

The executions took place in Pita, in central Guinea, and, according to a Radio Conakry reporter, "the hangings were received joyfully."

Earlier, Radio Conakry also reported the hanging in Forécariah, about 60 miles north of the capital, of a mercenary soldier. The radio said that the execution was watched by a joyous crowd.

In Algiers earlier today, Guinea's Ambassador Alpha Diallo Ibrahim said that only five people had, up to that point, been executed—not the much larger numbers previously used in news reports.

President Touré has refused to pardon those condemned to death for taking part in last November's abortive coup against his regime, Conakry radio reported today.

All those who wanted to assassinate must be assassinated," the president told a press conference yesterday. "Those who organized the aggression in a conscious and

Vatican Plea

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 28 (AP)—The head of the Vatican's Peace and Justice Commission today called upon Guinea to grant clemency to scores of persons sentenced to death on charges of plotting against the government.

The plea, issued in a communiqué signed by Maurice Cardinal Roy of Canada, followed by one day a sharp attack by Pope Paul VI on Guinea for reported public hangings he called "a blind and wicked vendetta."

Advertisement for a holiday spot with beaches, sports, and entertainment. Text: "This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, pure air, superb hotels and restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with nightclub, concerts and more... plus year-round sunshine! Let us tell you more... Inula de l'Isle, Edouard, Portugal."

Berlin Autobahn Users Adapt To Communist Harassment

HELMSTEDT, West Germany, Jan. 28 (AP)—Those who travel the tenuous autobahn links to the isolated West Berlin are on the cutting edge of the Iron Curtain and have come to accept with a kind of bitter resignation the East German harassment of traffic.

S. Africa Says Cleric Urged Guerrilla War; He Gets Bail

(Continued from Page 1) organizations and included instructions on how to operate and make hand grenades and Molotov cocktails.

Truman on the Mend; Is Visited by Agnew

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28 (AP)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew visited former President Harry S. Truman for about 25 minutes today and reported that Mr. Truman, 86, "looked wonderful" and was "in good spirits."

Asks Congress for Reforms

Nixon Trying to End Draft, Have Volunteer Army by '73

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Nixon today pledged to make every endeavor to end the armed forces draft by midsummer of 1973 as he urged Congress to enact reforms to bring the nation closer to an all-volunteer army.

Germ War-Center In U.S. to Be Put To Peaceful Uses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP)—The Army's biological warfare facilities at Pine Bluff, Ark., will be converted into a national center to study the effects of chemicals on man.

Resort Hotel At Ibiza Faces Unwanted Boom

IBIZA, Spain, Jan. 28 (AP)—Because the Air Ministry considered it dangerous to air traffic, a luxury, ten-story, still-uncompleted hotel will be blown up at this Balearic island's resort tomorrow.

Connally Note Slated

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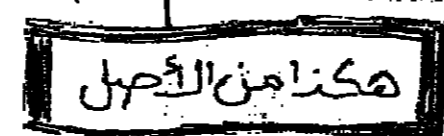
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While Remaining a Minority

House Liberals Make Gains In Appropriations Committee

By Richard L. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP)—Liberals gained but remained outnumbered as Democrats made assignments yesterday to the House Appropriations Committee...

House Blacks Form Their Own Caucus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Their ranks growing and infused with a new spirit of activism, the 2 black members of the House have organized their own committee to represent the nation's 25 million blacks...



EARLY AIR MAIL—A gaily colored balloon named Phebus takes to the sky, near the Eiffel Tower, to celebrate the centenary of the last balloon-mail flight during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War...

Apollo Countdown Is Smooth; Sunday Forecast Favorable

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The countdown continued without a hitch past the midway point today and the Weather Bureau added to the wave of optimism by forecasting satisfactory conditions for Sunday afternoon's launch of Apollo-14 to the moon...

Manson Hits Lawyer, Is Dragged Out

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP)—Charles Manson was ejected from the penalty phase of the Sharon Tate murder trial today after he struck his attorney as they sat side by side at the counsel table...

Judge Quashes Jury's Report On Kent State

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A federal judge ruled today that a special grand jury acted illegally in returning a special report on the disturbances at Kent State University in which four students were shot to death...

U.S. Hashish Seizures Up 137 Pct. in 1970

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Myles J. Ambrose, commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, said yesterday that the bureau seized 3,819 pounds of hashish in 1970, a 137 percent increase over 1969...

Drugstore Drops Petty-Theft Case Against Udall

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 28 (AP)—Former Secretary of the Interior Stewart T. Udall was cleared today of a charge of shoplifting after the store involved dropped the case...

\$8.5 Million Plane Vanished Jan. 8 F-111A, on Routine Flight, Disappears Over Louisiana

PORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 28 (UPI)—At 11:24 a.m. on Friday, Jan. 8, Lt. Col. Bruce D. Stocks, flying a sleek F-111A, which was painted two battle-camouflage colors of wavy green, checked in by radio...

Forre spokesman to say: "This is where it gets a little hairy." Col. Stocks and Maj. Gentry were flying in a cockpit which was an air-conditioned pod...

GM Admits Delay On Pollution, Safety Devices

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (UPI)—General Motors officials admit that they are delaying plans previously announced for installing airbags and advanced anti-smog devices on new cars beginning with the 1973 models...

The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce

Advertisement for Ballantine's Scotch Whisky featuring an image of a classic 1936 Rolls-Royce car and a bottle of whisky. Text includes 'The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's' and 'Imported from Scotland'.

Ground Staff Votes To Strike Lufthansa

FRANKFURT, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Ground personnel of the West German airline, Lufthansa, have voted strike for higher pay, a spokesman for the Public Service and Transport Workers Union said...

Advertisement for 'TEN-GALLONS' featuring a large image of a bottle and text: 'The most "BRITISH" and the most "PARISIAN" PUB in Paris with the most famous English "PUB" drink: "FREDDY" "KNUCKLES" VAN DORAN'.

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Large advertisement for Canon calculators. It features the headline 'Count on Canon' and 'What?' followed by a detailed description of the Canon 1210 desk-top brain calculator. It includes a list of international distributors and the Canon logo.



### OAS to Consider Charges Of Ecuador Against U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The permanent council of the Organization of American States called last night an urgent conference of foreign ministers to consider Ecuador's charges against the United States in their dispute over fishing rights.

With the United States abstaining in the 23-to-0 vote, the council called the ministerial conference for Saturday.

This was a defeat for the United States, which fought hard to dissuade the OAS from placing in a ministerial meeting the dispute with

Ecuador over recent seizures of 14 American tuna-fishing boats.

In approving the Ecuadorian resolution for the emergency conference, the 23-nation council rejected, in effect, a U.S. proposal that the matter be referred instead to an inter-American peace-making committee.

**'Coercion' Statement Eliminated**

However, the United States hopes to persuade the ministerial conference to submit the fishing dispute to the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement and to avoid any other action implying condemnation of the United States.

Despite its defeat, the United States won the elimination from the resolution approved last night of a statement that the United States had used "coercive measures" against Ecuador in violation of the OAS Charter. The final text simply stated that the ministerial would deal with an urgent matter of common interest to the American states which in Ecuador's opinion constitutes a charter violation.

Ecuador claims that the United States had violated the OAS charter by suspending military aid after the first of the 14 California-based boats were taken into custody by the Ecuadorian Navy.

Ecuador insists its action was lawful because of its claim of sovereignty over 200 miles of the Pacific off its shores for fishing purposes. The United States rejects this contention, shared by other Latin American countries but not all of them. The United States recognizes a 12-mile limit.

**Defrauds From Other Meeting**

Meanwhile, the insistence of Ecuador on convening the emergency OAS conference served again to deflect the attention from an American foreign ministers' meeting here on political terrorism.

The ministers' meeting, which began Monday, is dealing with the drafting of a convention designed to discourage kidnapping of diplomats and other acts of political terrorism in the hemisphere.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in a speech to the foreign ministers delivered in his name by Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin, urged that the proposed convention be open to non-American nations.

He noted that West German, British, Japanese and Swiss diplomats—in addition to U.S. and Latin American diplomats—have been victims of kidnapping.

**3 More Boats Seized**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Ecuador has seized three more American tuna boats off its coast for a total of 17 since Jan. 11, the State Department said today.

The three vessels, reportedly seized some 55 miles off the coast of Ecuador, were taken to the port of Salinas where they probably will be released after paying heavy fines.



**GOING HOME**—Michael Winkler, the first known survivor of a documented case of rabies, celebrates his seventh birthday at a Lima, Ohio, hospital before being discharged.

### Europe Body Acts Formally To Bar Greece

**Athens Regime Faulted In Assembly Debate**

STRASBOURG, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Council of Europe Assembly today eliminated Greece from the number of nations having the right to be represented in the multinational chamber.

The decision came during a debate at which the Athens military regime came under sharp criticism. The assembly membership thus dropped to 17.

French Gaullist delegate Edmond Neesler sparked a controversy by criticizing the assembly for discussing Greece's internal situation. He said the Athens military leaders have "inherited a rotten regime" and had achieved various social and economic reforms.

Austrian Socialist Karl Czernetzki challenged Mr. Neesler's remarks. He said Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini had condemned the regimes in Germany and Italy before coming to power as being rotten to justify their dictatorships.

Former Austrian Vice-Chancellor Bruno Pitterman said it was up to the Greek people alone to decide whether their situation was bad before the military seized power. The Greek people, Mr. Pitterman said, can decide only if constitutional guarantees are reestablished.

The assembly action changed in name but not in fact the existing situation. The Greek government had withdrawn from the Council of Europe in December 1969 to protest the council's plans to cast Greece.

The Athens government had stopped sending the country's seven-member delegation to the assembly meetings even before the withdrawal. The Greek government nevertheless continues to take part in some council conventions and partial accords.

A report submitted to the assembly by Max Van Stoel, Dutch Socialist, said that the situation in Greece does not point up to an early re-establishment of democratic freedoms. He also attacked the resumption of America's arms shipments to Greece.

### Tito Visit to Italy Expected Next Month

BEograd, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—President Tito is expected to visit Italy next month—carrying out a trip postponed in December.

The rescheduling of the visit, according to diplomatic sources, was cleared when Yugoslav officials welcomed a statement last week by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro concerning friendly cooperation between their countries, based on principles of full recognition of independence and sovereignty.

### Chichester-Clark Defeats Rightists Bid to Oust Him

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark early today defeated attempts by the extreme right wing of his ruling Unionist party to oust him.

A heated 12-hour debate in the provincial Parliament ended in rejection by 29 votes to seven of what amounted to a motion of no-confidence in the government's ability to maintain law and order.

Seven Unionist parliamentarians, including the Rev. Ian Paisley and former ministers William Craig and Harry West, put forward a motion condemning the government for its "consistent and deplorable failure to appreciate and adequately deal with the origins of subversion in the community."

The prime minister replied that he believed the British people "will stand solidly behind us in any confrontation with the IRA (Irish Republican Army) and similar bodies."

**Rome Traffic Police Out**

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The 2,400 traffic policemen of Rome struck again today, for the second time this month, for more pay. Their absence, scheduled to last 48 hours, until midnight tomorrow, did not noticeably worsen the city's traffic today. National police took over traffic duties at key points.



**PREMIER AND PEDICAB**—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau enjoying Djakarta by day as he pedals a three-wheel pedicab during visit in Indonesia.

### Colombo to Meet Pompidou Today On Europe Unity

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou and Italian Premier Emilio Colombo will discuss the future of Europe as a united political and economic force here tomorrow.

The Franco-Italian summit is particularly significant because it immediately follows crucial discussions here between the French president and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

After impressing on West Germany that proposed European economic and monetary union can be achieved only in stages, the French hopes to enlist Italian support for their stand.

The results of the talks between Mr. Pompidou and the West German and Italian leaders are expected to steer negotiations at the Common Market's ministerial council meeting in Brussels next month.

Mr. Colombo is coming to Paris on his first visit abroad since assuming the Italian premiership last summer. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and other senior officials.

### Reggio Violence, Strike Continue

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Fighting between police and bands of rock-throwing strikers erupted in a dozen parts of this southern Italian city today. Public services were paralyzed for the eighth straight day by a general strike.

The violence and strikes stemmed from demands that Reggio Calabria be named capital of a new administrative region instead of the rival city of Catanzaro.

Police moved hundreds of reinforcements into the city today, including some officers manning armored cars. Government sources in Rome said this indicated that Premier Emilio Colombo was determined to crush what amounted to a revolt against the government.

### Concorde Has Mishap, Lands on 3 Engines

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—An air intake valve snapped and forced the Anglo-French prototype supersonic airliner Concorde to return to its Toulouse base on three engines, the French Aerospace Co. said.

### In Answer to Militant Left Rightist Extremists in Italy Seek Power in the Streets

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT).—From Milan to Messina, squads of young rightist extremists—the latest model of neo-Fascism—are bursting onto the Italian scene the way the ultra-leftist urban guerrillas did about three years ago.

These days, the Italian Communist party, the strongest in the West, obstinately abhors political violence as "adventurism," although the unions that it controls often use strong-arm tactics in labor disputes and a growing youth group outside the party apparatus often paralyzes schools and is taking to the streets.

In late January, the Communist party announced a broad "anti-Fascist action" throughout the country to stamp out neo-Fascist violence.

The radicals of the right, wearing crash helmets and occasionally black shirts, rough up political adversaries with steel bars and bicycle chains, shoot jagged marbles at policemen with slings, plant plastic bombs and sometimes—as in the troubles in Reggio Calabria—build barricades.

**Symbols Resurface**

The commando-type neo-Fascists, who have no qualms about flaunting some of the paraphernalia of the Mussolini era, make the old model parliamentary neo-Fascists appear a part of the establishment.

Giorgio Almirante, leader of the parliamentary neo-Fascist party, which calls itself the Italian Social Movement, said in a recent interview: "We don't want disorders, violence or civil war." He quickly added: "We don't think we have to submit to violence. We think we must defend ourselves."

In Mr. Almirante's Rome office, there is a large picture of Il Duce wearing a steel helmet, as well as a black standard from his last-stand "social republic."

At the first convention in Naples in 1948, the party defined itself as "social but not Socialist, national but not nationalistic." Today, it stands for cold-war anti-Communism, professes to support the Italian armed forces and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and shows open sympathy for the governments of Spain and Greece.

The old Fascist anti-Semitism has gone; the party is anti-Arab in its assessments of the Middle East conflict.

**Corporatism Urged**

In domestic politics, the party stresses the law-and-order theme and advocates revival of "corporatism," a nebulous system of state-dominated labor-management bodies that never really worked under Mussolini.

Mr. Almirante, a wiry 55-year-old deputy and former newsmen, asserted that Communist strong-arm squads all over Italy "have only two targets—the Italian state and us."

The Communist party is the second strongest Italian political force after the Christian Democrats, who have been in power without interruption since the war. More than a fourth of the voters back the Communists in every election.

The deep divisions among the Christian Democrats favor the Communists' bid for power. Some of the Christian Democratic factions support collaboration with the Communists, causing deepening malaise among the moderates.

New Order, a rightist youth movement that may have a couple of thousand members and plays with neo-Nazi ideologies and symbols, has rejoined the party after going it alone for some years.

Formally, the movement belongs to the democratic system, for which it expresses contempt. It has 24 deputies in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 13 senators in the 322-seat upper house, representing constituencies throughout the nation.

The party advanced in administrative elections last June, polling 13 percent of the vote, as against 4.3 percent in the preliminary elections in May 1968.

The party claims a card-carrying membership of 400,000 and says that 30 percent are under the age of 20.

The neo-Fascist party runs a labor movement, the Italian Confederation of National Labor Syndicates, which claims a million members in a labor force of 20 million.

Italy's three major labor movements, which include Communist and non-Communist unions with a membership of five million, refuse to sit at the bargaining table with the neo-Fascist organization in talks with management or the government.

In 1962, it was made a crime to organize the Fascist party or "pursue its anti-democratic aims." Anyone who publicly extols the exploits, principle, facts or methods of Fascism "is liable to five years' imprisonment."

The party is accused by its adversaries of fostering—none too secretly—the combative ultra-rightists. The party certainly does not condemn the neo-Fascist squads that are making sorties almost daily and are recruiting among the young.

Italian officials estimate that no more than 5,000 youths are active members of neo-Fascist squads. But the experts fear that the movement may grow unless the state asserts its authority and curbs all violence.

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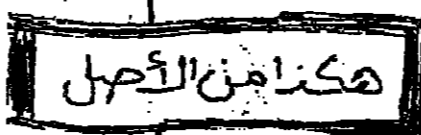
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كلدا من الاصل

### Gomulka Seen Too Sick to Defend Self

#### Medical Bulletin Ends Speculation

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 28 (NYT)—A medical report indicating a worsening of Wladyslaw Gomulka's condition ended growing speculation today that the former Communist party chief might seek to end himself at the forthcoming plenum.

He died late last night by the Polish news agency, the bulletin said that Mr. Gomulka, 66, was suffering from arteriosclerosis, but intensely in the areas of the heart and brain.

It said he was suffering from a stage of a brain disorder that had led to a loss of about a quarter of his vision. Pains and neuralgic pains in the spine have increased during the present illness.

The present state of health requires continued treatment," the report concluded. It was signed by Roman Cosiwski, director of hospital medicine at the Ministry of Health and Social Medicine in Warsaw.

Reports had been circulating in Warsaw that Mr. Gomulka and other Politburo members ousted him when Edward Giersek took over the party leadership in mid-December were preparing to speak at the eighth plenary session expected to begin in early February.

The plenum has been billed by the new Polish leadership as the session for charting new economic and political courses for the nation. It will be preceded by the annual Communist congress.

Although Mr. Gomulka and four other members of the Politburo were replaced on Dec. 20, after the ts that grew from widespread economic discontent, they remain members of the party and of the central committee.

The new "open" policy of the Giersek leadership prompted speculation that some of the disgraced members would be permitted to speak, probably in a highly self-critical manner, to explain their policies.

Conflicting Reports  
Mr. Gomulka had been variously reported in a Warsaw sanatorium, a rest home in southeastern Poland and in Moscow. One report relating to responsible quarters said he had fully recovered and preparing a vigorous defense.

Whatever his status, the medical bulletin indicated that there was a chance of his appearing before the plenum. The status of the others remains unknown, although their appearance also would be in doubt.

Mr. Giersek and the new Polish premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, have been providing a strong indication that the plenum will hear in detail recent talks with Gdansk and other workers.

In portions of their addresses broadcast last night on Warsaw radio, the workers were told that wages will not be increased this year because the economic plans drawn up under Mr. Gomulka provided no funds for them.



RALLYING CALL—British Post Office Workers Union leader Tom Jackson (extreme left) telling a mass rally of strikers in London's Hyde Park that they will stick to the walkout until the workers get what they consider is a just contract settlement.

### Britain Still Crippled by Walkouts

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Labor woes made it harder for Britons to fly to cities nearby or mail a letter, but thousands of union members today ignored strike calls and allowed Britons to fly overseas and take an ambulance to a hospital.

The nation's 200,000 postmen remained on strike for more pay. So did the 2,000 maintenance men of British European Airways (BEA), which flies throughout the country and to the Continent.

But only 21 of London's 900 ambulances and attendants today obeyed their leaders' call for a strike to protest the firing of nine colleagues in Swansea.

Union employees of British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) decided to labor's surprise against joining their BEA colleagues in walking out. BOAC is Britain's major international air carrier.

The nation's 27,000 firemen called off an emergency-only slowdown. The 30,000-member Railway Engineers Union called off their threat to strike unless given a pay raise within a week.

The developments delighted supporters of Prime Minister Edward Heath's campaign against wildcat strikers which they say damage this nation's economy.

The latest turn in Mr. Heath's favor was the action of the ambulance attendants. "The strike is having only a pinprick effect so far," said a spokesman for the Greater London Council, the capital's local government. He said only seven of the city's 76 ambulance stations have been affected.

The Fire Brigades Union called off their month-old boycott of non-emergency duties when the government agreed to set up an inquiry into the dispute.

Four thousand BOAC maintenance workers at London's Heathrow Airport, who have been refusing overtime and working to rule since Dec. 14, returned to normal duties yesterday on recommendation of their leaders.

At a noisy outdoor meeting at the airport, the men were evenly split on supporting the BEA workers or returning to work. Shop steward William Benson, in urging a return, said "to go out on a decision where such a large number are against the resolution is courting disaster."

For the second day, all but a few BEA flights were grounded. The airline, one of Europe's busiest, usually carries 14,000 passengers a day.

### Jewish Plaint Called Untrue By Hamburg

#### It Defends Its Hunt For War Criminals

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Hamburg Justice Department spokesman denied yesterday an allegation by the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna that investigations into the wartime deaths of half a million Jews were lagging.

He said that 23 prosecutions have been brought to date, and that four important convictions and five lesser ones have been obtained. Those convicted received sentences of up to eight years imprisonment.

The remaining defendants were either acquitted, or the cases against them were dropped or suspended for various reasons, he said. He added that 68 other cases are still in preparation by a team of 25 lawyers engaged solely in this work.

The head of the Jewish Documentation Center, Simon Wiesenthal, sent a letter to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt Jan. 22 asking that the prosecutions be speeded up.

Mr. Wiesenthal said that many witnesses to the alleged crimes had died, or were now too old or sick to give testimony. He gave the names of seven high former Nazi officers who he alleged controlled the mass murders in the Warsaw ghetto.

The Hamburg Justice Department spokesman said that some of the persons named by Mr. Wiesenthal have already been charged.

### Industrial Nations Told To Cut Traffic Noise

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) council yesterday approved a report urging public authorities in industrialized countries to take vigorous steps to cut down traffic noise.

The council of the 22-nation organization, approving a two-year study by its transportation subcommittee, instructed its environment committee to consider what further action could be taken to abate traffic noise.

Irish Loophole Plugged  
DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Irish postal workers imposed a ban today on mail air-lifted from Britain to outflank the postal strike there.

The Union of Irish Post Office Workers said it has instructed its members not to handle the mountain of mail British firms are sending to the Irish Republic by special flights for posting abroad.

The union said it acted at the request of the British union, which is seeking to plug loopholes in the strike.

Police said there was nothing to connect the incident with a recent spate of bombings of the homes and offices of government ministers and the London police commissioner.

These attacks were admitted by a mystery group calling itself the "Angry Brigade"—apparently the British equivalent of the American Weathermen terrorists.

### Russians Plan System to Keep Clocks on Time

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Russians said today that they soon would begin a central time control system that would keep every clock in the country set exactly right.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said that precise time signals would be transmitted through city electrical power supplies every 24 hours. Special receivers in home clocks will react to the signal by setting the clocks to the correct time.

The signal, Tass said, will come from "an array of quartz and hydrogen generators hidden away in a large glass cube deep under the earth. The site is situated far away from town since precise time instruments require absolute peace."

### False Bomb Tip Leads to Search Of Parliament

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—British security agents searched the Houses of Parliament from top to bottom today after a tip that a bomb had been planted. None was found and the nation's legislators met as usual.

Police said there was nothing to connect the incident with a recent spate of bombings of the homes and offices of government ministers and the London police commissioner.

These attacks were admitted by a mystery group calling itself the "Angry Brigade"—apparently the British equivalent of the American Weathermen terrorists.

It was the second alert at the Westminster Parliament in two weeks. Four men, believed to be Welsh extremists, were captured Jan. 14 trying to break into the House of Commons. Parliament was searched inch-by-inch then by police with tracker dogs.

51 Million Frenchmen  
PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—France had a population of 51 million people on Jan. 1—480,000 more than at the beginning of 1970—according to provisional official figures released here.

After the government expropriated some uncultivated fruit company land at the assessed value of about \$700,000, the U.S. government stepped in. On March 23, 1963, Washington demanded adequate compensation for the fruit company land, and a year later the United States insisted on a repatriation of more than \$15 million.

Fearing Invasion  
By then it was known that Guatemalan exiles were being trained in neighboring countries to overthrow Mr. Arbenz, and it was

### Arbenz, in Exile Since Coup In Guatemala, Found Dead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP)—Former Guatemalan president Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, 57, whose leftist government was overthrown by a U.S.-backed invasion in 1954, drowned yesterday in Mexico City.

Mr. Arbenz was president of Guatemala from 1951 to 1954. The body of the former Central American chief executive was "horribly burned from hot water," according to suburban Nacualpan District officials.

The cause of death was asphyxiation by immersion in water," they said. An autopsy will attempt to find the cause of the drowning.

Police said that when Mr. Arbenz had not appeared for a long time after going to take a bath, his servants tried to open the bathroom door but found it locked. They called the police, who broke down the door and found the body.

Bringing Communists  
The tall, lean, chain-smoking president was widely accused of bringing Communists into the government and relying heavily on their assistance and advice during his administration. Mr. Arbenz steadfastly denied that he was a Communist or that Communists wielded excessive power in his regime.

Mr. Arbenz was active in the revolution of 1944 that sought to restructure Guatemala's economy and feudal social system. As minister of defense, Mr. Arbenz gained a considerable amount of power in the reformist administration of Juan Jose Arévalo.

It was international pressures that brought the Arbenz regime to a crisis. Early targets of the revolution had been the American-owned electric company, the British-owned International Railways of Central America and the powerful United Fruit Co.

After the government expropriated some uncultivated fruit company land at the assessed value of about \$700,000, the U.S. government stepped in. On March 23, 1963, Washington demanded adequate compensation for the fruit company land, and a year later the United States insisted on a repatriation of more than \$15 million.

Fearing Invasion  
By then it was known that Guatemalan exiles were being trained in neighboring countries to overthrow Mr. Arbenz, and it was

widely believed that they had assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Arbenz, fearing an invasion and knowing that he could get no more military aid from the United States, ordered weapons from behind the Iron Curtain. A shipment of arms from Poland was unloaded in Puerto Barrios, setting off an anti-Communist furor in Guatemala and the neighboring countries.

The United States immediately sent additional weapons to nearby Honduras and Nicaragua, where Guatemalan exiles were preparing an invasion.

Guatemala appealed to the United Nations, but the Security Council turned the issue over to the Organization of American States despite Soviet opposition.

### Danes Jail Pole For Air Hijack

ROENNE, Denmark, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A young Pole was sentenced today for hijacking a Polish airliner to the Baltic island of Bornholm.

Krzysztof Krynski, 19, admitted in court that he had forced the pilot of an Ilyushin airliner with 19 passengers to land at Roenne airport Aug. 19.

Four other Polish passengers on the plane, who also asked for political asylum, were not brought to trial. Police said they had not been involved in the hijacking. Denmark has refused Polish requests to extradite Krynski and the others.

At a noisy outdoor meeting at the airport, the men were evenly split on supporting the BEA workers or returning to work. Shop steward William Benson, in urging a return, said "to go out on a decision where such a large number are against the resolution is courting disaster."

For the second day, all but a few BEA flights were grounded. The airline, one of Europe's busiest, usually carries 14,000 passengers a day.

The BEA stoppage began Tuesday when 3,500 BEA engineering and maintenance workers walked off their jobs to protest the firing of 28 Heathrow employees for refusing to speed up engine over-

haul. The airport workers are seeking a 12 1/2 percent raise. The airlines have offered a 1 1/2 percent.

The union said it is meeting with BEA to discuss reinstatement of the men who had been fired. There was no sign of a break in the nation's first postal and telecommunications strike, now in its ninth day. Bill Ryland, the Post Office Corp's acting chairman, said yesterday the strike has already cost \$9.6 million.

The threat of a railway engineers' strike eased when the British Railway Board scheduled a meeting next Wednesday on the engineers' pay demands.

These attacks were admitted by a mystery group calling itself the "Angry Brigade"—apparently the British equivalent of the American Weathermen terrorists.

### Shaw Wins Stay Of Prosecution By Garrison

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 (AP)—U.S. District Court Judge Herbert Christenberry yesterday issued a preliminary injunction against District Attorney Jim Garrison, temporarily halting his efforts to get a perjury conviction in state court against Clay L. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman.

Perry Raymond Russo, the star prosecution witness in Mr. Shaw's 1969 trial on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, refused at the federal court hearing on Mr. Shaw's application to repeat his earlier testimony that he had seen Mr. Shaw in the company of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Shaw was acquitted of the earlier charge, but Mr. Garrison then accused him of perjury because he denied he knew Oswald. Mr. Shaw asked the federal court for an order restraining Mr. Garrison from continuing the perjury case.

"I don't understand," said Judge Herbert Christenberry when Mr. Russo refused to repeat his 1969 testimony. "You testified in state court several times, yet you feel if you answered now you would be incriminating yourself?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Russo replied. Judge Christenberry said: "I'll issue a preliminary injunction pending disposition of the case." He said it would have the same effect as a temporary restraining order, and that it keeps Mr. Garrison from prosecuting the perjury charge until the federal matter is settled.

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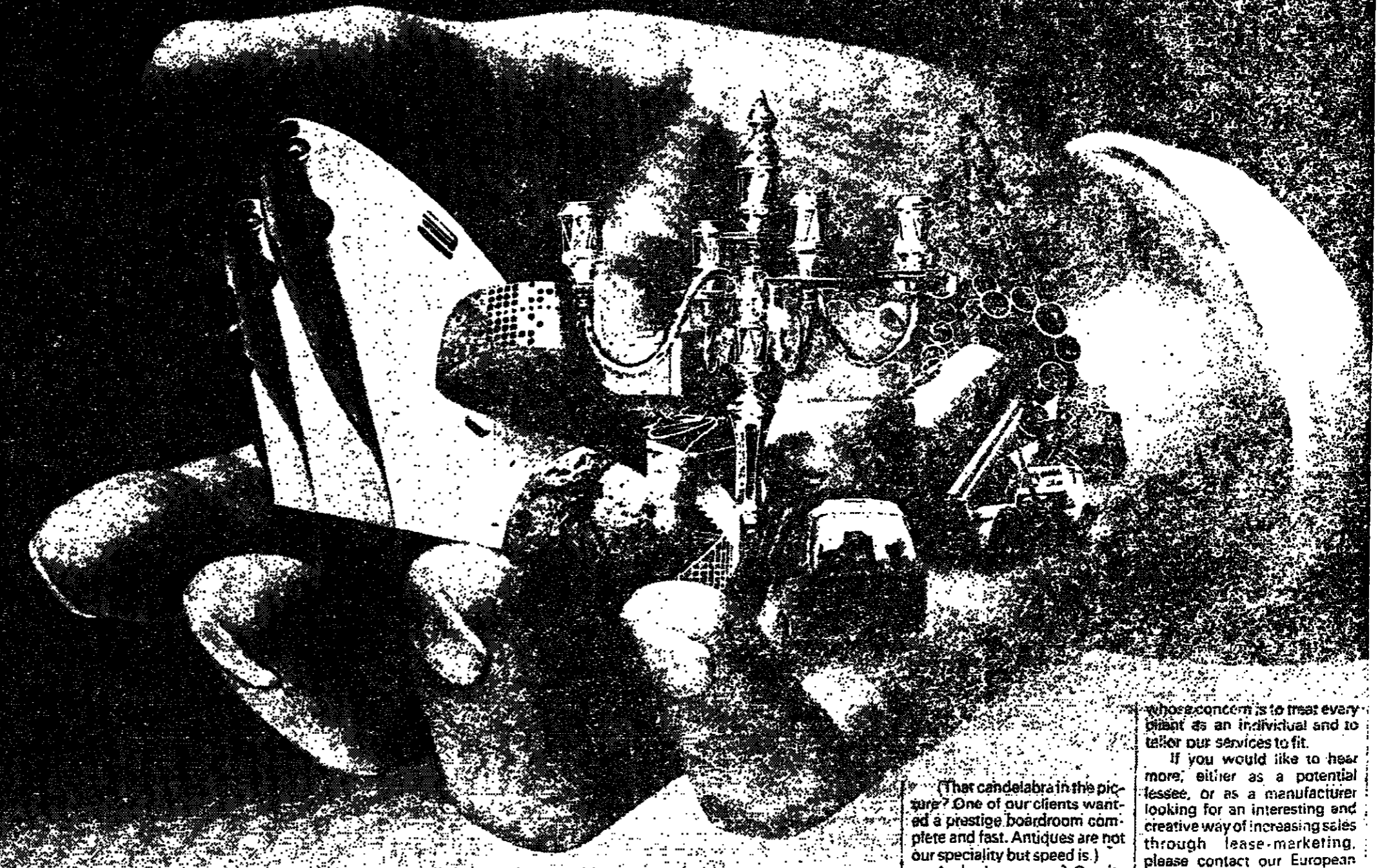
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## Admirals of the Ocean Sea

These were once Lord Admirals of England who bade all alien vessels douse their topsails in the Channel, in honor of the island king. There was a Genoese seaman who claimed, and was granted by Spain, the grandiose title of Admiral of the Ocean Sea. The Romans (with much justice) and Mussolini (with rather less) boasted of the Mediterranean as "our sea." By comparison, the claims which Ecuador and other South American states have asserted to 200 miles of blue water off their coasts seem moderate. But only in comparison.

Ecuador, with a handful of frigates, has seized fishing vessels of the mightiest naval power in the world, and, when the United States suspended military aid to the government in Quito, called for a ministerial conference of the Organization of American States to consider this "coercion" as a violation of the OAS Charter. And the OAS, although tempering the call to one for consideration of "an urgent matter of common interest," has agreed.

The United States, not unnaturally, objected. It was willing to submit the subject to a peace-keeping committee of the OAS, which would, in effect, postpone a hemisphere showdown. It was also willing to bring the question before the International Court of Justice, which makes good legal sense, since the limitation of national sovereignty over the open sea is obviously of

more than American interest and applicability. But nationalism is on the rise in Latin America, and so is opposition to the Yanquis. The occasion seems opportune for tweaking the beak of the eagle.

The eagle would obviously prefer to play dove at this point; it has more important concerns in Latin America than fishing for tuna (with or without high mercury content) and it would not be pleasant to be outwitted in its own backyard. The whole problem of territorial waters is a thorny one, in the Arctic as in the South Pacific, and it would be unfortunate to have the slow, but reasonably steady, progress toward a genuinely international solution for the many tangled themes raised by the world's oceans—food resources, pollution, exploitation of undersea minerals, security, freedom of transit—complicated by this quarrel.

Nevertheless, the dilemma will have to be faced. The United States cannot consent to the Latin American claim, which has no better legal basis than if some state were to proclaim its ownership of the Humboldt Current, or to assert admiralty over the Gulf Stream.

Washington certainly cannot be accused of provocative acts in this mini-crisis. But neither has it conceded the main point. It could possibly give Ecuador, or any other country of South America, title to blue water which is the world's common heritage.

## Report From Venus

Man's exploration of the solar system has been enormously advanced by the success of *Venera-7*. For the first time, a man-made device has landed on another planet and radioed information from its surface back to earth.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have, of course, achieved this feat on the moon; and two teams of Americans have landed on and returned safely from that satellite. But the moon is a mere quarter of a million miles away, while Venus is tens of millions of miles distant even when it comes closest to earth. And the surface of Venus is an inferno with a temperature of almost 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit and an atmospheric pressure nearly 100 times that on the surface of earth—conditions far more trying for men's instruments than even the terrible cold and vacuum of the moon.

Soviet scientists have now demonstrated, after a series of earlier failures, that they have finally produced an instrument package capable of landing on Venus and operating there for some time despite that planet's extreme conditions of temperature and pressure. The significance of this fact becomes plain if one recalls the exploits of recent Soviet unmanned rockets to the moon, one of which scooped up a few ounces of lunar dust and returned it to earth, while the other has been perambulating about the lunar surface sending back television pictures and other data.

It requires little imagination to realize that the Soviet objective is to combine the technological capabilities that have now been demonstrated separately on the moon and on Venus. The goal must be the creation of a system for the unmanned exploration of the planets. This will presumably include devices that will land on Venus, Mars and other planets and seek to bring samples of the environment of those worlds back to earth.

It will also include future "Venuskods" and "Marskods" that will roam those planets much as the present Lunakhod-1

inches over the moon. Moscow's engineers still have a long way to go before those automated planetary exploration systems are available and operating properly, but the exploits of *Luna-16*, *Luna-17* and *Venera-7* have now demonstrated that the basic concept of such systems is sound.

These perspectives for Soviet space exploration must inevitably force a rethinking of the American space effort. The Apollo program for manned study of the moon has scored two magnificent triumphs, but it is perilously close to a dead end, as only a few more Apollo flights—including Sunday's scheduled Apollo-14 launch—are planned. The long-term thinking in NASA has been dominated by the idea of sending men to Mars; but that enormously expensive project will require decades and it has never caught fire politically.

The attractiveness of spending huge sums to send Americans to Mars in the 1980s or 1990s is further dimmed by the likelihood that within the present decade Soviet unmanned devices will have brought back samples of Martian soil and atmosphere as well as transmitted data gathered by mobile machines traversing that planet. This country's present program for unmanned planetary exploration is much more modest and technically limited than Moscow's apparent plans.

Fortunately there is enough pressure in Moscow and Washington now, originating in the scarcity of resources, so that space officials in both capitals are likely to be more receptive to joint ventures than they were in an earlier period when intense rivalry dominated. The important steps recently taken toward greater Soviet-American space cooperation are still small, but they provide a beginning for a much wider and mutually advantageous effort. This recent progress also suggests that there is now a political interest in cooperation in Moscow as well as in Washington, a welcome change from the situation in earlier years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Brandt—III: Westpolitik

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRONX—Currently, Europe's most talked about foreign policy is that of West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt, which seeks, by taking the initiative, to lower existing barriers with the Soviet bloc. Brandt's much debated Ostpolitik gambles that Communist society so desperately needs access to Western techniques and materials that it is willing to pay with political concessions.

But the chancellor admonishes that nobody should discount his Westpolitik which, while less discussed, remains the foundation from which explorations are attempted. When he mentions this he underscores the importance of Bonn's relations with Washington and the necessity of preserving American military strength in Europe until an ultimate new balance is achieved.

**Outlook on EEC**  
Brandt says: "It's very hard to tell U.S. leaders 25 years after the war that Europeans still want this degree of American engagement and presence. But this has to do not only with protecting West Germany but the future of Europe and the United States."

"We are all looking for balanced and mutual force reductions between East and West and this may become a vital theme in future years. But it wouldn't make sense to reduce the American engagement here before one enters into negotiations. If one did so, the West as a whole would be weakened and the United States wouldn't be able to take care of its own interests."

Brandt also wishes to strengthen Western Europe's own (as distinct

from its Atlantic) position by broadening the Common Market to include Britain. He thinks the Heath government will manage to persuade reluctant public opinion and gain sufficient parliamentary support.

Overall, Brandt feels free to pursue his endeavors to improve East-West relations while continuing to "develop our country, play our role in the Western community, the Common Market and NATO." He adds: "Sometimes it is forgotten that the first important diplomatic move my government took was not directed Eastward but Westward—our initiative to develop Common Market only on Britain."

Moreover, when I was in Moscow it was interesting that nobody said there should be an improvement in Soviet-German relations at the expense of our relations with other states. At no point did they challenge our position as a member of NATO.

On only two cardinal points affecting major East-West policy is

Brandt reluctant to talk—China and the possibility of an eventual European nuclear military force. He claims the Russians never mention China to him and he wants to stay out of Moscow's quarrel with Peking—unlike Adenauer, who always hoped Soviet preoccupations with Asia would encourage withdrawal from Europe.

**Not Bonn's Concern**  
"The U.S. is a world power which has to think about such things," he says. "We don't have full understanding for those in Washington in responsible positions who look more at global interrelationships than at our own country."

"The United States has to take a more global look at things and calculate how they fit together—the Middle East, Vietnam, SALT, German moves vis-a-vis East Europe. But as a loyal member of the Western family we have to take care of our own interests."

Brandt is reticent on the possibility that once Britain enters the Common Market it may pool its nuclear strength with France to form a "European" force in which Bonn would have a voice. Cautiously, he says:

"I don't want to give anyone the impression my government has atomic ambitions. We are happy with arrangements in NATO and the constitutive role we play in its nuclear planning group. And I don't think the time has come for a German chancellor to make recommendations on what role France might play in such an arrangement and whether this would require changes in its alliance position."

## Cutting Up the Kitty

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Gov. Rockefeller of New York has been the most ardent and articulate advocate of federal revenue-sharing with state and local governments. So it is not surprising to learn that the governor's cherished South Mall building project in Albany is going to cost an additional \$85 million because of planning errors by his own state administration.

But it is even more demoralizing to have watched the reaction of the Democratic Congress to President Nixon's revenue-sharing proposal, with, of course, honorable exceptions. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the Napoleon of the Ways and Means Committee, has already announced that he will hold hearings on revenue-sharing only in order to kill it. That hardly qualifies as open-mindedness, executive-legislative cooperation, or the innovative, adventurous spirit the Democrats like to claim for themselves.

Nor did Mills stifle the cogent, somewhat clearly superior counter-proposals. Piggybacking state income taxes on the federal income tax is not a method of redistributing government income, nor does it provide state income taxes where there are none. A federal tax credit for state income taxes does not directly aid the states, gives no relief to anyone who does not earn enough to itemize deductions, and does not help equalize revenues among rich and poor states.

**Not Much Difference**  
Consolidating some of the present single-purpose grants into broader "block grant" programs, as proposed by Mills, is not noticeably different from Nixon's \$11 billion

"special revenue-sharing" proposal. And increasing the federal share of other grant programs as the chairman also intended only compounds one of the weaknesses of the present system—that if a state can get 90 percent of a highway paid for by Washington, it would rather do that than take part in a social program for which it may be reimbursed only 50 percent.

On the other hand, Mills was at least forthright and unequivocal and ready with some ideas of his own. The repeated refrain from many other Democrats has been that they can't really tell what they think, much less do anything, until they receive from the White House the Nixon proposal, with every "I" dotted and every "T" crossed. This is not only the kind of cop-out that over the years has caused Congress to lose the legislative initiative to the executive branch; it is also the kind of weak counter-punching politics that will permit Nixon to expand the political initiative he has already seized.

By early this week—Vice-President Agnew, please note—the tone of the influential news broadcasts was that the President's innovative proposals for reform and progress were already in deep trouble with the Democratic Congress. Coming on top of congressional blockage of Nixon's welfare reform plan, this can only hand the President the plausible argument that he tried to change things and the Democrats wouldn't let him.

How will the Democrats respond to that? It is not much of an argument to point to the billions of dollars poured into Democratic social programs since the thirties. These programs have achieved

much, but they have by no means solved, nor do they promise to solve, the housing, health, urban participation, education and other problems in America, many of which are proportionately more critical than ever before.

**Washington's Clinkers**  
It is no better argument to point to the known deficiencies of state and local government; somebody scored on Gov. Rockefeller's Mall, but before the federal government with its proliferating agencies points the finger, what about—mention only a few clinkers—the C-6A, the Bayburn building, the years it took to pass the inadequate Medicare program (which Mills also fought), and the mess Washington has helped create instead of a national transportation system? Many state governments, in particular, are vastly stronger than they were when federal government began, of necessity, to expand in the thirties.

The question raised by Mills about the distribution formula and the misgivings of many legislators as to the capacity of state and local government are genuine. But so is the fact that Nixon has dramatized a new political theme—the need to reinvigorate government, federal, state and local—that has public appeal as well as intellectual validity.

Rather than merely rejecting Nixon's particular plan, especially in advance, the Democratic Congress might serve the country and itself by setting to work to devise both an equitable distribution scheme, workable federal government, and other improvements. Who's in the novative around here, anyway?

## Fund-Raising, Panther-Style

### Looking for Loot

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The Black Panther party, its treasury no longer filled by conscience-stricken white liberals, is now turning to two new fund-raising techniques: the big-time college lecture circuit and a campaign of burglaries by the party's new underground organization.

Although Black Panther leaders have publicly denounced criminal activity, Panther-watchers are convinced of the party's recidivism toward its former policy of "extortion" funds through burglaries in the old Bolshevik tradition. The new Panther underground, not regular party chapters, has been given this task.

While in overall command of these underground activities, Panther leader Huey P. Newton is also launching a new lecture tour aimed at radical white students attending prestigious colleges and universities. The Panthers, not very impressive in organizing such activities, have taken on an old-time Communist tactic with experience in student organizing to run Newton's tour.

These two sharply divergent methods of fund-raising reflect the two faces of Black Pantherism. Although basically a revolutionary organization of 1,000 armed black militants with tremendous appeal among jobless and militant Negro slums youth, the Panthers have always relied for support from well-meaning but glib white liberals, a trend that reached its peak late in 1969 in the famous get-together with Black Panthers in Leonard Bernstein's Manhattan apartment.

**Go Out and Kill**  
In fact, the decline in white liberal support that followed the Bernstein episode has coincided with the party's return to violent rhetoric. "We have to begin to draw pictures that will make people go out and kill pigs [police]," says Emory Douglas, Panther minister of culture, in a recent edition of the party newspaper, *Black Panther*.

Nor is this merely rhetoric. Panther lawlessness has been rising, both in attacks on police and with the Panther underground resorting to crime to support its financial requirements. In the last four months party members have been arrested and charged with 15 separate robberies and burglaries across the country—in Charlotte, N.C., Cleveland, Memphis, Buffalo, Winston-Salem, N.C., Dallas, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Toledo. But those 15 occasions may only be the tip of the iceberg. Nobody

knows how many Panther crimes in the same period have not resulted in arrests or how many un-arrested suspects are in fact Panther. That's because the Panthers, since Newton's release from prison six months ago, have been perfecting an underground organization functioning in isolated units of twos and threes.

**N.Y. Law Firm**  
In sharp counterpoint to this Newton's new plan to cash in on the lucrative college-lecture circuit is a new fund-raising tactic. Arrangements for the new tour are being handled by a new Black Panther front incorporated under New York law in September, Stronghold Consolidated Productions, Inc. Thus a university of write a check for a Newton lecture without the onus of a canceled check transferring student activity funds to the Black Panthers.

Stronghold Consolidated's corporate headquarters is the law firm of Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schatz at 108 Park Ave. Running the show is David G. Lubell, a lawyer identified in sworn congressional testimony in 1968 as a Communist party organizer at Boston area colleges and since then active in the National Lawyers Guild, often cited as a Communist front.

The present road show that Lubell is trying to book does not come cheap: a standard lecture for Newton is \$2,500, plus expenses for him and two Black Panther traveling companions, David R. Hard and Connie Matthews.

Apart from a date at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland Newton winter lecturing are predominantly at white Eastern colleges, such as Princeton, Columbia and Syracuse. In addition, he took part in a discussion early last month at Yale, where he also has been invited to lecture. Newton eschews Marxism and incoherent delivery in his talks, lectures his heavy on fashionable college campus.

Yet the \$2,500 lecture fee and the halls of Ivy looks like the vestige of the radical chic phenomenon that blazed brightly on the Leonard Bernstein affair. The lecture tour, therefore, may only be a temporary expedient. The future of the Panthers seems to lie in its new underground organization, where fund-raising is conducted through the barrel of a gun.

## Letters

### Mrs. Grissom's Suit

Yesterday I stood on the ramparts of the Castelo de San Jorge looking down upon the harbor of Lisbon, whence sailed Vasco da Gama in an awkward, leaky wooden boat bound for the unknown. An hour later I read *DETT*, Jan. 20 of Mrs. Virgil Grissom's gargantuan lawsuit against North American Rockwell. Truly, despite its technological brilliance, our civilization has fallen low. Lowest are the lawyers who put her to this, but Mrs. Grissom herself blows her husband's memory.

LOUISA SPENCER, Lisbon.

### Oradour's Slayers

In his posthumous statement, the late and unimpaired Gen. Eclair Lammerding describes Oradour-sur-Glane as a resistance nest which his SS had to wipe out. Like many of his kind, Lammerding was not overly concerned about the accuracy of his intelligence reports, nor did he seem to have made any inquiries since. There had been no Maquis operations in the vicinity of Oradour-sur-Glane. The community the Nazis were really looking for was Oradour-sur-Vayres. But no doubt Lammerding would call it splashing brass, since the massacre provided German troops with "a certain security."

DAVID WINGATE PIKE, Paris.

### The '72 Sweepstakes

How the Russians and Chus must be hoping, even celebrating the possibility of either Moskale McGovern winning the presidential election of 1972 in the U.S. To believe anyone could still think that naive. What price votes and whose are they seeking?

PATRICIA BROCK, Lausanne.

### The My Lai Babies

Any war is an insult to intelligence. But there are war and probably there are going to continue to be wars in any foreseeable future. Therefore it is not easy to fight them under the existing ground rules.

Up until recently I have considered the young men who refused to go to Vietnam cowardly. I still believe that, even in total war, patriotism is a virtue. No ever, it is beyond belief that a country can train soldiers to fight a war and then bring them home to try them for murder, when they kill the enemy. In My Lai, if babies were disperses, they would have had a knife hidden in one ready for use on any Communist.

I am writing to support the view of A. White of Milan (*DETT*, Jan. 26).

C. H. D. Perpignan, France.

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# FASHION: Going From a Rolls-Royce to a Roller Coaster

Eugenia Sheppard  
 IS. Jan. 28.—Dior and Courrèges opened their new lines one after the other morning, and it was a like stepping from a Rolls-Royce to a roller coaster.

Though the Dior line is a little less custom-built more ready-to-wear each, it still draws an enormous crowd of public photographers. At the ages opening, though, Courrèges announced that he had given up all that glitz that surrounds made-to-clothes. No more couturier. Instead, he is setting up a new ready-to-wear and steering his roller toward less expensive and more sales. It is likely that other Paris designers will be following his

remembrance, you'll love every minute of it.

Some of the things Bohan brings back haven't been gone quite long enough to want them around again, like the big coats with the wide shoulders, wide revers and big sleeves from slightly dropped shoulders. I'll bet there are patterns for these buried not too deep in files on Seventh Avenue.

Some of the other long playing fashion favorites reincarnated today in Dior's lush Paris setting are bertha collars, elbow-length cape sleeves and a dozen godets set into a chiffon evening skirt like those of Ginger Rogers used to dance in. The prettiest revival are the navy blue Easter-Sunday reifers and the long-cardigan sweater coat.

Bohan has a real love affair with roses which have been out of fashion since the abstract painters and pop artists were discovered. In the new Dior collection there are red roses everywhere, in rose prints, ar-

tificial roses slung over shoulders, tucked into hair and in stones on evening clothes. A red rose tattoo is stitched on the chest of white crepe dresses, right in the center of an abstract figure.

The collection's daytime message comes through loud and clear. It's a return to classic sportswear, but in a slightly less baroque version than Valentino's.

The sporty clothes are all very Deauville and Dufy. They are bright and fresh and full of beautiful touches like anchors, duffel bags, slightly bell-bottomed pajama pants and a sailboat print taken from a Dufy painting.

Bohan passes up hot pants in favor of Bermuda shorts that he turns into skirts with longish blazer jackets. The one that looks like net is actually finely pierced wool leather. Shoes are two-tone spectators with the top reaching almost ankle-high.

Bohan's little Deauville suits, many of jersey, have double-

breasted blazer jackets over Bermuda shorts, ensembles or skirts that are slit up the front. All the shoulders are not only extended but reinforced to stay in place. You can see the padding on the striped silk or Dufy print blouses. In the audience, sculptor Niki de Saint Phalle was wearing one of the blouses over shorts.

Bohan's dresses are the simplest little shirt types imaginable. Except for the fabrics, you certainly don't have to pay couture prices to find them. They are worn with floppy, ribbon-bound hats and shoes with high stocky heels.

Some of the prettiest party clothes are the ivory chiffons inset with bands of macramé lace. The dress with the deep dolman sleeves and the wide belt looks new. It's something to watch for next season.

Dior's evening chiffons float and flutter with their cape collars, cape sleeves and three-layer skirts. Alexandre is responsible for the curly daytime hair and for the curly wigs that

are often two-toned to go with the clothes.

Bohan's customers all begged him to design them some real ball gowns and he provided at least a dozen that will make the charity balls.

Bohan is consistent about skirt lengths. They are just below the knee all through the collection.

**Courrèges**

Courrèges starts his least expensive ready-to-wear collection, called Hyperbole, at under \$100. Then comes Couture Future, his own boutique clothes. His new group, Prototypes, will sell for up to \$1,500 which puts them in the Norell and Galanos class.

As it often happens, some of the best things in the new collection come from Hyperbole.

If there were nothing else, the new Courrèges short jump suits would make it a good collection. Made of white rib knit, it's the thing to wear everywhere from the tennis court to a party. Courrèges opens and closes his show with it. He covers it with all kinds of little top-front jackets, made of vinyl or parachute silk that he's using for the first time.

A new top in the collection is made of stretch fabric and looks neat and taut above the Courrèges shorts and well-cut pants. Otherwise, the collection is typically Courrèges, which is just what his fans want. There are the patch pockets, the vinyl raincoats and jackets, the fresh colors with lots of red and yellow and only a little black; the boots, the espadrilles and even the checked fabrics. New this season is a longer, belted jacket of white stitched denim.

Courrèges fashions are softer



Above left: white knit jumpsuit with yellow vinyl jacket by Courrèges. At right: typical Dior dress made of crepe in a floral print and with caped sleeves.

## Music in Germany: A Powerful 'Moses and Aron'

By David Stevens  
 NFKURT, Jan. 28.—Over-ll musical strength, power-essing of the title role, an ambitious and vigorous g makes the Frankfurt's recent production of Schoenberg's "Moses and Aron" one of the operatic sea-utstanding events any-tempt to stage this in-ic but musically and in-ally complex work is a le occasion. Schoenberg eted the second act in but at his death almost decades later his text for hird act remained with-ut a word.

In all, not more than a dozen theaters have tried age the opera, although seems to be some kind of through this year—an-ersion is on the boards reureberg and Stuttgart; one for June.

A second act, with its hering of animals, human fies and erotic orgies ad the Golden calf, poses action problems that even composer—despite his de-igns—seems to have solved. Most of the earlier producers of "Moses and Aron" have attempted to perform the third act by speaking the text over other music by the composer. Kaslik and the conductor,



Jaroslav Kachel, left, as Aron, Hans Hotter as Moses.

of Moses from the depth of his despair to continue his mission. Fortunately for the effectiveness of this scene, and all the others in which he appears, the Moses of this production is the great, now semi-retired Wagnerian singer Hans Hotter, who acts and declaims this spoken part with such majestic power as to evoke images of Michelangelo's Moses or, for that matter, Hotter's own portrayal of Wolan. His despair at being unable to articulate his conception of an invisible God, and at his betrayal by his mouthpiece, Aron, was one of rare eloquence.

As Aron, the creator of facile images for Moses' lofty conceptions, the tenor Jaroslav Kachel was an apt foil for Hotter. His voice is not a beautiful one, but it was used shrewdly and vigorously to suggest the character's pride and ambition, weakness and self-justification.

Dohnanyi's command of the vast musical forces was impressive in last night's performance. The music in the delicately strange chamber-music passages or in the colossal choral outbursts. As the company's general music director, he has been the key man in the considerable feat of maintaining Schoenberg's opera in the repertory at the same time as Berg's "Wozzeck" and "Lulu," not to mention Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" and Prokofiev's "The Angel of Fire," also given earlier this month.

revolving stages they created the atmosphere of the shifting and inhospitable wilderness landscape into which Moses led his people.

Most of the earlier producers of "Moses and Aron" have attempted to perform the third act by speaking the text over other music by the composer. Kaslik and the conductor,

Christoph Von Dohnanyi, decided to stop after the second act, and the result was convincing. For one thing, that is where the music ends. Secondly, Kaslik handled the movements of Moses and Aron at the end of the second act in such a way as to suggest the principal events of the missing final act—Aron's death and the recovery

## Paris Movies: Miscast Brando

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
 PARIS, Jan. 28.—Marlon Brando is the star of "Queimada" (at the Marignan-Pathé and the Danton in English), but he is not the main feature of the film, even historically.

Mr. Brando can still dominate his scenes, but—as seems to be increasingly the case—he is ridiculously miscast. He portrays a ruthless British adventurer of the early 19th century who meddles for profits in the politics of a West Indian island. Again he affects the clipped Foreign Office accent of the English upper-class (as he did in "A Star is Born") and attempts a colonial swagger. But it is a part that would

have suited Trevor Howard or Albert Finney more neatly and easily, and Brando's struggles to fit into it are strained and sometimes slightly grotesque. Despite his valiant efforts and his personal magnetism, the acting honors go to Evaristo Marquez, a Colombian beginner, as the black insurgent leader who wants to liberate his land from foreign exploitation.

Queimada is an Antilles island under Portuguese rule. Its invaders have massacred the natives during a rebellion and repopulated the possession with African slaves to work the sugar fields. British agents investigate a coup d'état so that they may set up a puppet government, but a revolt against all foreign authority breaks out and is suppressed with brutality. But, it is suggested, from the ashes of defeat a free country will one day rise.

"Queimada" is decidedly an ambitious film. Its aim is high, but its treatment is somewhat disappointing. Gillo Pontecorvo, its director, has, however, refrained from injecting the customary love interest. A more banal script would certainly have included the English trader's wife or fiancée, a fair maid from home, who would have argued politics with him at the embassy residence, and the black revolutionary would have had a wife or girl friend who would have egged him on with constant reminders that her brother had been executed by the colonial government.

While sparing us the usual twaddle, Pontecorvo has not managed what is left very skilfully. The incidents of his story are not firmly united, his scenario is of a fragmentary nature, and the smoldering fires of the threatening uprising might have been more emphatically stressed. Nor has he handled the revolution itself with the required dynamic quality; it, too, is a collection of broken bits and snatches. "Queimada" has both intelligence and honesty, but, aside from the aforementioned performance of Evaristo Marquez, is curiously wanting in dramatic force.

latest film, "Mourir d'Almer" (at the Marivaux, the Paramount-Seyres, the Bretagne and the George-V). It concerns a woman of 30, a teacher in a Rouen high school, whose romance with a 17-year-old boy, one of her pupils, leads to police intervention and her suicide.

It is a tale of passion, but a courtroom chill overtakes it as Cayatte reels it on the screen and the general impression is that of love letters being presented as evidence to an impartial and stone-faced judge. Annie Girardot succeeds in bringing life and sharp pathos to the role of its heroine and Bruno Barison scores as her underaged lover; heard and manly, he appears a trifle mature as a schoolboy whose parents are intent on guarding his sexual innocence.

The background and the other characters—especially the members of the youth's family—are clearly delineated and one never doubts the truth of this account of a persecuted schoolmistress. But one is rarely moved. Cayatte has stated the evidence too dryly, too coldly, too objectively, too legally. What is needed is an absent tenderness and deeper human understanding. The production is polished, all the acting is of high order, but the sub-zero temperature of the direction freezes all.

## 2 Restaurants In Italy Win High Rating

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The 1971 Guide Michelin to Italy gave its highest gastronomic rating in that country—two stars—to two more restaurants. But it required two others from that category to keep the two-star total at 13.

The cuisine at Ranieri, in Rome, and Al Gambero, in Taranto, both former one-star restaurants, is now rated as "excellent, worth a detour." These are the first restaurants south of Florence to receive the two-star rating, which was started in Italy with the 1969 guide.

Retired from the category were two restaurants in the north, Dodici Apostoli, in Verona, and La Rocca, at Riva, both of which now have one star.

Michelin added 24 restaurants to its one-star category this year and dropped ten others to bring the total to 177.

The new guide, out this month, lists nearly 400 more hotels and restaurants than the 1970 edition. It singles out 120 places as particularly agreeable or quiet and secluded.

## Tourists in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 28 (AP).—Tourists visiting Spain in 1970 totaled 24,009,781, a record and 11.3 percent up over 1969. Official figures said income from tourism also was a record, estimated at between \$1.6 billion and \$1.7 billion, up about 25 percent over 1969.

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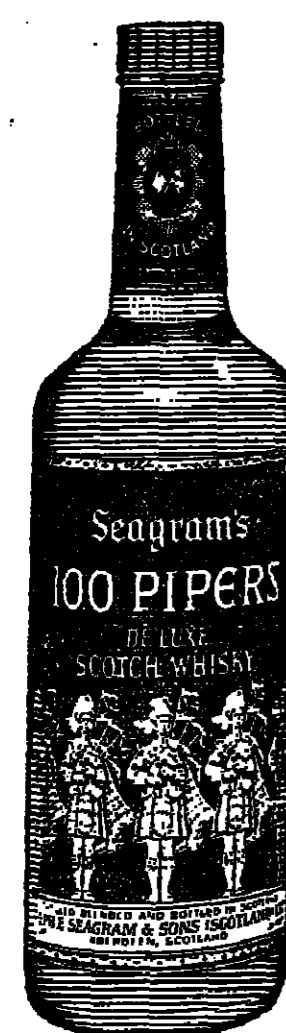
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading', 'Over-the-counter', and 'Foreign exchange'.



Advertisement for Seagram's 100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Features the headline 'The 100 Pipers Legend.' and a row of 100 pipers. Text includes 'Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play.' and '100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.'

Handwritten text in Arabic script: 'كلنا من الالف'



Japan Puts Muscle Into Oil Search

By Selig S. Harrison TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Spurred by Arab-Israeli tensions and rising oil demands by oil-producing countries, Japan is putting new money and political muscle into a worldwide search for oil fields to reduce its dependence on Middle East sources.

As Middle East Tensions Grow

Oil comes from the Persian Gulf, in contrast to Western Europe, now 85 percent, and the United States, only 3 percent. At any one time, experts estimate, Japan has little more than a 45-day supply of oil on hand.

council estimates that oil needs will almost double by 1976 from 1 billion to 1.95 billion barrels yearly. Japanese sources supply 14 percent of oil needs now and foreign sources 86 percent.

Except for 160 million barrels yearly supplied by the Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Co., only one other Japanese venture, North Sumatra Petroleum, is producing commercially exploitable oil (a modest 17 million barrels a year).

One of the major worries of government oil planners is that the frustrating exploration results will lead Japanese companies to go into joint ventures with foreign capital or to abandon existing ventures.

The moves to strengthen the oil development corporation are designed to make government intervention possible in such cases. The corporation now has authority to increase its holdings in private prospecting ventures to 80 percent.

Normally the authorities prefer to sell pounds and take dollars into the official currency and gold reserves. But the reserves are now also at a three-year high and the country's overseas debt repayments are on schedule.

Market operators who have been borrowing sterling to back their bid for the pound began to find this a costly operation. The market was quoting 13 percent today for borrowing pounds over the weekend.

This broke the buying spree and pulled the pound back to \$2.4165 at the close.

Lack of Interest Rate Action Boosts British Pound Again

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British government today reaffirmed its tight-money anti-inflation policy by maintaining the Bank of England's discount rate at 7 percent, but found sterling immediately jumped ten points toward its ceiling against the U.S. dollar.

Many industrialists and some foreign exchange dealers had expected the government to cut the discount rate in order to stem the flow of speculative money attracted by the prospect of quick profits on Britain's higher interest rates.

The bank's discount rate sets the level for all lending charges in this country. The rate is fixed each Thursday ahead of the bank's weekly statement of its accounts.

The pound rose steadily this morning to reach \$2.41625 just before the Bank of England announcement. Then it jumped to 2.4175, the highest level it has reached since just after its Nov. 19, 1967, devaluation.

That put it just a quarter of a cent below its \$3.42 ceiling, at which point Britain is obliged by international Monetary Fund rules to buy dollars in order to support the U.S. currency.

The administration is reluctant to intervene in the market, or to cut its rates because pushing more funds into circulation or making money less expensive to borrow in the money market would feed the country's accelerating inflation.

Foreign speculators can get a turn of up to 12 percent on their one at retail rates here compared with a mere 5 3/4 percent on the Eurodollar market from 35.8 billion DM. The revenue increase, however, was more than cancelled out by a 6.3 billion DM rise in overall costs.

Another theory is that the bank will not be altered until Feb. when all British banks will

close until the following Monday, to allow time in which to switch over to decimalization.

Any impact overseas would also be lessened because the major New York banks will be closed on that Friday, Lincoln's birthday.

This would give several days of virtual financial inactivity for a new rate to settle in.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese Profit Drop

The 171 major Japanese companies that closed their books in October, 1970, registered combined pre-tax profit of 57.4 billion yen (268 million), down 5.6 percent from the preceding six-month period, according to the tax administration agency. It said the decline was the first for this group of companies in 5 1/2 years.

Ford to Visit Japan

Ford Motor Co. president Henry Ford II hopes to counter with Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in March about his company's projected capital tie-up with Toyo Kogyo, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry reports. Mr. Ford is scheduled to arrive here March 3 for a five-day visit.

French Auto Output

The French auto industry produced a record 2.1 million units last year, including 2.4 million private cars, up from 2.4 million and 2.1 million units respectively, in 1969, the manufacturers' association announced. Exports also reached a record, at 1.3 million units, including 1.3 million private cars, up from

Russian Discover Oil

Soviet geologists have discovered an oil deposit in the western Urals, the official news agency Tass reports. The new find produces 160 tons of oil a day, the news agency added, and is in the Berezniki-Solikamsk basin.

Wall Street Worries Follow Trading Volume's Expansion

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The soaring volume of stock trading in recent weeks is prompting fears of a new paperwork crisis on Wall Street.

Problems in processing stock transactions have not yet reached the levels they did in 1967 and 1968, when the paperwork jam became so serious that it resulted in profitability and liquidity problems for a large number of brokerage houses.

But Wall Street sources fear that continued high volume could lead to a reoccurrence of problems among brokerage houses still seeking to recover from the ravages of one of the longest and most severe bear markets in recent history.

In the last week, the New York Stock Exchange had the two busiest trading days in its history. Volume so far this month has averaged 17.3 million shares a day, up 13 percent from the December figure, and 46 percent above the average daily trading of 11.6 million shares in 1970.

Activity on the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market also has increased in recent weeks but not so rapidly as Big Board turnover. The over-the-counter market was a significant source of paperwork problems in 1967 and 1968.

The leading barometer of paperwork problems is the level of "falls" or failure to deliver securities within five days of a trade. At the end of 1970, outstanding falls at Big Board member organizations in all markets amounted to \$1.4 billion, up 69 percent from the \$825 million at the end of October. "Aged falls"—those in which deliveries are more than 30 days overdue—increased 67 percent during that period, to \$52.5 million.

Scientists associated the origins of the underwater deposits with ancient continents now at the bottom of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea.

The study's authors said that large oil and gas resources could reasonably be expected to be found in the narrow belt of powerful sedimentary series which lie along the entire Pacific coast from Kamchatka to Japan.

Living Costs Up 5.3% in France For All of 1970 PARIS, Jan. 28.—The cost of living in France rose 5.3 percent last year.

The Finance Ministry reported today that the retail price index in December rose 0.2 percent, putting the index of 259 articles at 140.1—5.3 percent greater than at the end of 1969.

United Cuts Orders

United Air Lines has reduced its purchase contracts for McDonnell-Douglas Corp. DC-10 jet aircraft and deferred the delivery schedule for the remaining Boeing-747s on order. United said the move would reduce its cash requirements by about \$130 million and "assure that future capacity increases will be more in line with current projections of traffic growth."

Eurodollar Borrowings

Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$38 million in the week ended Jan. 20, according to Federal Reserve Board figures. The decline, which followed a \$178 million increase in the previous week, brought gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches to \$1.816 billion.

Penn Central

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of the Penn Central Transportation Co. reported today that the railroad operated at a loss of \$37.1 million in November and a loss of \$39.07 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Allegheny Airlines

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Allegheny Airlines reported today that the airline operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Interpace Corp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Interpace Corp. reported today that the company operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Amerace Ema

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Amerace Ema reported today that the company operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Ashland Oil

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Ashland Oil reported today that the company operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Delta Air Lines

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Delta Air Lines reported today that the airline operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Libbey-Owens-Ford

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Libbey-Owens-Ford reported today that the company operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Middle South Utilities

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Middle South Utilities reported today that the company operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

Northeast Utilities

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Northern States Power

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Southern Pacific

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Stuffer Chemical

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of Stuffer Chemical reported today that the company operated at a profit of \$1.8 million in November and a profit of \$1.8 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

GM Lost \$135 Million In Final Quarter of '70

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—General Motors Corp., showing the scars of its recent ten-week strike, widened the loss reported in the third quarter last year to a record \$135 million deficit in the final three months.

In the year-ago quarter, GM earned \$510 million, or \$1.78 a share. It had reported a \$77 million deficit in the third quarter. The two losses are the first reported by the nation's largest industrial complex since 1946—another strike year—and the biggest.

For the year, profits plummeted 64 percent to \$609 million from the \$1.71 billion in 1969. This is equivalent to \$2.09 a share compared with the prior year's \$5.95 a share. Sales, which were off 29 percent in the third quarter, showed a drop of 22.6 percent for the year. They totaled \$18.8 billion compared with the \$24.3 billion in the previous year.

The company said that net income as a percentage of sales fell to 3.2 percent last year compared with 7 percent in 1969.

UAL Loss for 1970

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—UAL Inc., parent company of United, the largest U.S. airline, today reported that it lost \$40.8 million, or \$2.33 a share, in 1970 and would omit the quarterly dividend for the second time in a row.

The company released no fourth-quarter profit figures, but a comparison with nine-month results indicates the line lost \$34.7 million in the last three months of 1970 alone—well over half the year's total.

In 1969, UAL had a profit of \$47.8 million, or \$2.12 a share. Revenue, the company reported, rose 14 percent in the year, to \$1.597 billion. It had been up 3.5 percent in the first nine months of the year.

UAL said the 1970 loss was due wholly to airline operations and that its other subsidiary, Western International Hotels, had net earnings of \$5.27 million in the year.

Results, among the worst ever reported by a U.S. corporation, were computed on a fully accrued basis—which assumes that amounts owed for interest and taxes were paid. In most cases, these charges were not actually paid after the railroad filed last June 21 for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy laws. They do remain a claim that must be met before the carrier can be discharged from court protection.

The Dow Jones industrial average, bouncing back from yesterday's 5.96 loss, was virtually unchanged at noon today and then took off to finish with a gain of 4.31 at 855.14.

Volume ran 18.84 million shares, down from yesterday's 20.64 million, but the NYSE seems virtually certain to set a turnover record this week. During the first four days, volume has totaled nearly 80 million shares. The record now stands at \$2.28 billion shares for the week ended Dec. 5, 1970.

The active roster displayed these gains for the airline group in order of volume: Eastern, up 7/8 to 20 3/4; Pan American, up 1 3/8 to 16 3/4; Northwest, up 1 1/2 to 27; American, up 5/8 to 28 3/8; Braniff, up 1 1/8 to 11; Delta, up 3/8 to 38 3/4; and Trans World, up 1 5/8 to 18 1/4.

Elsewhere, UAL Inc., parent company of United Air Lines, climbed 1/8 to 31 3/8, despite reporting a 1970 loss.

There were no lows recorded on the Big Board today as 120 issues posted highs. Du Pont, up 3/8 to 139 1/4, set its best price since 1969. The exchange showed 833 advances and 520 declines overall.

The most heavily-traded issue was series "N" preferred of International Telephone & Telegraph, down a point to 69 with 418,500 shares changing hands. The bulk of this was the result of a single block trade—399,000 shares at 68 1/2.

National Cash Register, off 4 1/4 to 38, was the big loser on the active roster. The company disclosed a decline in profits for last year. Also in the computer sector, International Business Machines dropped 5 to 317 1/8. Among the glamourous, both Xerox and Tek rose more than 2 points.

Amer Fries Up Prices closed higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The index gained .12 to 24.18.

In the airline group, Allegheny gained 1 1/8 to 15 1/2. Frontier gained 3/4 at 6 3/4. Alaska Airlines added 5/8 at 7 and Ozark was up 1/4 to 4 1/4.

Airline Issues Lead a Rally On Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Airline stocks, the Wall Street wallflowers of late 1970, blossomed into favor on the New York Stock Exchange today. In the process, they took prices higher across the board after yesterday's wave of profit-taking.

Seven of the 15 most active issues were air carriers, and all of them rose—a rare display of price uniformity for this group. Brokers note a sudden interest from the mutual funds in a market that continues to be dominated by institutional activity.

Sending up the airline issues were a series of cost-pruning moves and schedule cutbacks by major carriers, as well as hopes for improved load factors and a fare increase of perhaps 5 percent this spring.

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U.S. Steel to seek moratorium on institutional issue

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Bernard J. Lasker, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange board of governors, will attempt to obtain a moratorium on any new institutional membership on any U.S. exchanges, pending a resolution of the issue by the Big Board.

Mr. Lasker said he plans to ask board consent to request the Securities and Exchange Commission to impose the moratorium while they look into the concentration of power in the hands of the institutions that are on the regional exchanges now.

He indicated the SEC should not be approached until President Nixon appoints a new SEC chairman. Former chairman Homer E. Sawyer's resignation became effective Jan. 1.

Mr. Lasker's membership committee endorsed Monday the concept of institutional membership coupled with a recommendation that commission rates on institutional transactions be freely negotiated—rather than fixed.

Labor, Pollution Plaints Multiply

By Peter H. Prugh GEORGETOWN, S.C. (AP)—Georgetown Steel Corp., controlled by Korf Industries and Handel GmbH of West Germany, is facing labor and pollution problems that may cause the parent company to reconsider its U.S. activities.

Georgetown Steel 18 months ago built a \$30 million mill here and Wolfgang Jansen, company president, says it is "the best decision we ever made."

However, Korf recently sold to Midland-Ross Corp., which had been a 25 percent partner in Georgetown Steel, an additional 24 percent interest. Some industry sources say Korf may sell more of Georgetown Steel to Midland-Ross, which is building a facility of its own next to the Korf-controlled mill.

Korf has operations in Switzerland, Austria and Germany, in addition to Germany, but the Georgetown venture is the first recent attempt by any German firm to run a steel mill in the United States.

Complaints Grow Since the mill went into production, there have been numerous complaints from city residents about the pollution. Georgetown Steel said it installed pollution-control equipment but that it has not worked as well as planned.

South Carolina's pollution control authority has ordered Georgetown Steel to stop polluting by March 1 and the company has ordered pollution-abatement equipment which it hopes to have working by then.

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German Steelmaker Finds Woes in U.S.

By Peter H. Prugh GEORGETOWN, S.C. (AP)—Georgetown Steel Corp., controlled by Korf Industries and Handel GmbH of West Germany, is facing labor and pollution problems that may cause the parent company to reconsider its U.S. activities.

Georgetown Steel 18 months ago built a \$30 million mill here and Wolfgang Jansen, company president, says it is "the best decision we ever made."

However, Korf recently sold to Midland-Ross Corp., which had been a 25 percent partner in Georgetown Steel, an additional 24 percent interest. Some industry sources say Korf may sell more of Georgetown Steel to Midland-Ross, which is building a facility of its own next to the Korf-controlled mill.

Korf has operations in Switzerland, Austria and Germany, in addition to Germany, but the Georgetown venture is the first recent attempt by any German firm to run a steel mill in the United States.

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GM Lost \$135 Million In Final Quarter of '70

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—General Motors Corp., showing the scars of its recent ten-week strike, widened the loss reported in the third quarter last year to a record \$135 million deficit in the final three months.

In the year-ago quarter, GM earned \$510 million, or \$1.78 a share. It had reported a \$77 million deficit in the third quarter. The two losses are the first reported by the nation's largest industrial complex since 1946—another strike year—and the biggest.

For the year, profits plummeted 64 percent to \$609 million from the \$1.71 billion in 1969. This is equivalent to \$2.09 a share compared with the prior year's \$5.95 a share. Sales, which were off 29 percent in the third quarter, showed a drop of 22.6 percent for the year. They totaled \$18.8 billion compared with the \$24.3 billion in the previous year.

The company said that net income as a percentage of sales fell to 3.2 percent last year compared with 7 percent in 1969.

UAL Loss for 1970

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—UAL Inc., parent company of United, the largest U.S. airline, today reported that it lost \$40.8 million, or \$2.33 a share, in 1970 and would omit the quarterly dividend for the second time in a row.

The company released no fourth-quarter profit figures, but a comparison with nine-month results indicates the line lost \$34.7 million in the last three months of 1970 alone—well over half the year's total.

In 1969, UAL had a profit of \$47.8 million, or \$2.12 a share. Revenue, the company reported, rose 14 percent in the year, to \$1.597 billion. It had been up 3.5 percent in the first nine months of the year.

UAL said the 1970 loss was due wholly to airline operations and that its other subsidiary, Western International Hotels, had net earnings of \$5.27 million in the year.

Results, among the worst ever reported by a U.S. corporation, were computed on a fully accrued basis—which assumes that amounts owed for interest and taxes were paid. In most cases, these charges were not actually paid after the railroad filed last June 21 for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy laws. They do remain a claim that must be met before the carrier can be discharged from court protection.

The Dow Jones industrial average, bouncing back from yesterday's 5.96 loss, was virtually unchanged at noon today and then took off to finish with a gain of 4.31 at 855.14.

Volume ran 18.84 million shares, down from yesterday's 20.64 million, but the NYSE seems virtually certain to set a turnover record this week. During the first four days, volume has totaled nearly 80 million shares. The record now stands at \$2.28 billion shares for the week ended Dec. 5, 1970.

The active roster displayed these gains for the airline group in order of volume: Eastern, up 7/8 to 20 3/4; Pan American, up 1 3/8 to 16 3/4; Northwest, up 1 1/2 to 27; American, up 5/8 to 28 3/8; Braniff, up 1 1/8 to 11; Delta, up 3/8 to 38 3/4; and Trans World, up 1 5/8 to 18 1/4.

Elsewhere, UAL Inc., parent company of United Air Lines, climbed 1/8 to 31 3/8, despite reporting a 1970 loss.

There were no lows recorded on the Big Board today as 120 issues posted highs. Du Pont, up 3/8 to 139 1/4, set its best price since 1969. The exchange showed 833 advances and 520 declines overall.

The most heavily-traded issue was series "N" preferred of International Telephone & Telegraph, down a point to 69 with 418,500 shares changing hands. The bulk of this was the result of a single block trade—399,000 shares at 68 1/2.

National Cash Register, off 4 1/4 to 38, was the big loser on the active roster. The company disclosed a decline in profits for last year. Also in the computer sector, International Business Machines dropped 5 to 317 1/8. Among the glamourous, both Xerox and Tek rose more than 2 points.

Amer Fries Up Prices closed higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The index gained .12 to 24.18.

In the airline group, Allegheny gained 1 1/8 to 15 1/2. Frontier gained 3/4 at 6 3/4. Alaska Airlines added 5/8 at 7 and Ozark was



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for 'Stocks and Bonds', 'High', 'Low', 'Div.', 'First', 'High', 'Low', 'Last', 'Chg', and 'Net Chg'. It lists various stock symbols and their corresponding prices and changes.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bond data with columns for 'Dollar Bonds', 'Mid-day Indicated Prices', and 'Bank Stocks'. It lists various bond issues and their prices.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO (Canada)

US\$ 35,000,000.- 8 1/4% US-Dollar Bonds of 1971/1986

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Offering price: 100% Interest: 8 1/4% p.a., January 15 of each year Redemption: after 5 years of grace in 10 annual instalments through drawings by lot at par.

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT M.G. LEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDER WRITERS), LIMITED S. G. WARBURG & CO., LIMITED WOOD GUNDEY SECURITIES LIMITED

Large table listing various international banks and financial institutions, including names like 'ALAHAM BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K.', 'AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.', 'BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA', etc.

SALES ORGANIZATION WANTED by newly established INTERNATIONAL HEDGE FUND Principals only, please: Box D.2.301, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Table of International Funds with columns for 'Fund Name', 'Assets', and 'Performance'. It lists various investment funds and their details.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market trading data including various stock prices, volume, and market indices. Includes sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading', 'U.S. Commodity Prices', 'European Markets', 'Tokyo Exchange', and 'New York Futures'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table listing various commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton, along with their current prices and market trends.

European Markets

Table showing stock market data for major European cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, and Zurich.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of stock market data for the Tokyo Stock Exchange, listing various Japanese stocks and their prices.

New York Futures

Table of futures market data for various commodities, including grain and oil futures.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity, including volume, price changes, and key market indicators.

One Dollar

Table listing exchange rates for various international currencies against the US dollar.

European Gold Markets

Table of gold market prices and trends in European countries.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the performance of the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other major market indices.

London

Table of stock market data for the London Stock Exchange.

Standard & Poor's

Table of Standard & Poor's 500 Index and other market performance metrics.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table detailing odd-lot trading activity in the New York Stock Exchange.

Zurich

Table of stock market data for the Zurich Stock Exchange.

Live Beef Cattle

Table of live beef cattle market prices and trends.

Eurodollars

Table of Eurodollar market rates and activity.

Shell Eggs

Table of shell egg market prices and trends.

New Highs and Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks.

People are making money speculating in stamps

Advertisement for stamp speculation, featuring the text 'People are making money speculating in stamps are you?' and contact information for a stamp dealer.

Bank Widemann & Co. AG

Advertisement for Bank Widemann & Co. AG, highlighting their services in international stock trading and investment.

NEW HIGH-18%

Advertisement for a high-yield investment product, offering a 18% return on demand deposits.

International Stock Price Indices

Advertisement for International Stock Price Indices, showing a bar chart of percentage changes for various countries like the US, Japan, and Germany.

Pfizer International Announcement. A large advertisement featuring three portraits of executives (Mr. Carmichael, Dr. Reinikainen, Mr. Simpson) and text announcing their roles in Pfizer Europe.

CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc. Advertisement. A large advertisement for an institutional trading firm, listing key personnel like Jack S. Harris and John A. Lawrence, and providing contact information.



American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund performance and prices for various funds.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market activity and prices.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market activity and prices.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock market indexes and prices.

All of these Securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

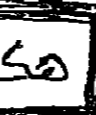
\$35,000,000

Tampa Electric Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 7 1/4% Series due 2001

Advertisement for Tampa Electric Company bonds, listing various financial institutions as agents.

Advertisement for Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. shares, including a translation of the original Japanese advertisement.





American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'N'.

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Real estate advertisement for Rotterdam-Netherlands, featuring a photo of a building and text describing a 24-room villa for sale.

Real estate advertisement titled 'WIDOW MUST SACRIFICE' describing a property with a swimming pool and tennis court.

Real estate advertisement for 'ISLAND' in Santa Luzia, Cape Verde Atlantic Ocean, offering 8,650 acres.

Real estate advertisement for 'TO LET-LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FLAT' in Castellana 108, Madrid.

Real estate advertisement for 'ALGARVE, South Portugal, FOR SALE' featuring a beautiful villa near the beach.

Real estate advertisement for 'INTERESTING PARTICIPATION (halfbet)' with potential in European market.

Real estate advertisement for 'COSTA DEL SOL, SPAIN' offering investment opportunities in a resort area.

Real estate advertisement for 'REALESTATE INVESTMENT' in Ireland, featuring a property in Dublin.

Main table of stock market data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'N', 'O', and 'P'.

Large advertisement for International Herald Tribune subscription, featuring the headline 'On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00' and a 25% discount offer.



PEANUTS  
R. C.  
L. I. L.  
ABNER  
B. E. T. T. L. E.  
B. A. I. L. E. Y.  
M. I. S. S.  
P. E. A. C. H.  
B. U. Z.  
S. A. W. Y. E. R.  
W. I. Z. A. R. D.  
M. O. R. G. A. N.  
M. D.  
P. O. C. O.  
R. I. P.  
K. I. R. B. Y.

**PEANUTS**

ALL ANOTHER LETTER FROM WOODSTOCK!

I WONDER HOW HE'S GETTING ALONG AT WORK SCHOOL.

DEAR FRIEND OF FRIENDS... YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN PROUD OF ME YESTERDAY... I WAS THE STAR OF OUR FIELD TRIP...

I FOUND FIVE WORMS... AND ONLY THREE WORMS FOUND ME! HA HA!

THAT WOODSTOCK!

I'VE BEEN GETTING COMPLAINTS FROM SEVERAL OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS... SEEMS THEY'VE BEEN GETTING LATE DELIVERIES!

I WANT YOU TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THIS!

RIGHT, CHEF! I'LL...!

EXTRA, EXTRA... READ ALL ABOUT IT! GOD CREATES THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH!

DO YOU REALIZE WHAT YOUR HUSBAND WANTS FOR DINNER?

3 KINDS OF CHOPS 2 DESSERTS, AND MASHED, FRIED AND BAKED TURNIPS!

OH-TU! USUAL- AH BETTER GIT GOIN'!

HOLD IT! WOMEN ARE NO LONGER SLAVES TO MEN'S BEASTLY APPETITES! YOU'RE LIBERATED!

THASS NICE, BUT AH GOTTA GIT GOIN' WIF MAH COOKIN'!

YOU OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO DO SOMETHING, ZERO--THINK!

TALENT SHOW SIGN UP HERE

I CAN BRUSH MY TEETH WITH MY MOUTH CLOSED

I'VE WRITTEN YOU INTO MY WILL, IRA WHEN I GO EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS...

MY TOYS, MY BIKE, MY CANDY, MY COMIC BOOKS...

WHEN ARE YOU GOING?

I ONLY ASK, BECAUSE YOU KNOW CANDY GETS STALE...

YES, MR. SAWYER. WELCOME TO SNOWS BIG LODGE... YOU'RE A SIG ENTHUSIAST, SIR?

I HAVE MORE ENTHUSIASM THAN SKILL.

OH, BY THE WAY, SIR, HERE'S A NOTE FOR YOU.

DEAR MR. SAWYER, I'M EXPECTING YOU TONIGHT, SLIP OUT OF THE LODGE WITHOUT ANYONE SEEING YOU, MY HOUSE IS JUST ACROSS THE GORGE...

I'VE WRITTEN YOU INTO MY WILL, IRA WHEN I GO EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS...

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE A SURVEY?

A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS.

BRACKKKK

LUCKY THING YOU HAD SOMETHING SMALLER THAN A NICKEL.

I TOLD BRICE TO CALL YOUR LAWYER, STAGIE!

I DON'T WANT HIM CALLED!

YOU ACT LIKE SOMEONE WHO'S BENT ON DESTROYING HERSELF!

AT THIS POINT I'D SAY I HAVE, WOULDNT YOU?

ALCOHOLISM IS AN ILLNESS, STAGIE / A PATIENT NEEDS TO BE TREATED FOR IT AS HE DOES FOR ANY OTHER ILLNESS!

WHY TREAT SOMETHING FOR WHICH THERE'S NO CURE?

BECAUSE THERE MAY BE A CURE TOMORROW OR NEXT YEAR!

ALL THAT JUNGLEMAN IS CALLED "PLANNED OBEDIENCE"

FOLKS USE SOMETHIN AN' IT WEARS OUT QUICK... THEY BUYIN' IT AN' BUY A NEW SOMETHIN...

WELL, HERE GOES! FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY AND ALL THAT SORT OF THING...

AH, MR. Z! WE HAVE BEEN AWAITING YOUR RETURN TO TREFK'S EAGERLY! YOU WISH TO SEE THE NECKLACE AGAIN?

YES, JACQUES, I'M STILL SOMEWHAT INTERESTED

HERE IT IS, GORGEOUS AS EVER!

PLEASE REMOVE IT FROM THAT DREADFUL BOARD.

A SWITCH MANUEVER BEGINS...

BLONDIE

A HUSBAND SHOULDNT HAVE TO DRY HIS HAIR AFTER WORKING HARD ALL DAY

THAT'S TELLING HER

YOU'RE RIGHT DEAR-- AND I SHOULDNT HAVE TO DRY DISHAIR-- I'LL DRY AND YOU WASH

WELL, ANYWAY-- I MADE MY POINT

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The opening two-club bid was strong and artificial, and the three-club response was showing, an idea that is popular in France, where the deal was published in the magazine Le Bridgeur. South showed spades and then jumped to six hearts, forcing his partner to give preference at the six-level.

Against six spades, West led the diamond queen, solving South's chief problem. When East won with the queen and returned a diamond, South had no trouble in making 12 tricks, thanks to the favorable distribution in the major suits.

The magazine editors pointed out that the play is more interesting if East happens to hold four spades to the jack. After routine defense, such as a diamond return at the second trick, South has no difficulty. He plays two high trumps, and when West fails to follow to the second round, dummy can be entered with a club lead to finesse for the spade jack.

But East can foresee this possibility. Holding four spades headed by the jack, he should return a club at the second trick, away from his king and straight to dummy's ace-queen combination.

This seems like an absurd maneuver, but it is most unlikely to hurt the defense. South can hardly have any loser he wishes to discard on the clubs: That declarer has three diamonds and a void club is not a serious danger for East, for South would be more pessimistic in the bidding, fearing that dummy would be useless.

On a very high level, South should discuss the reason for East's strange defense. He must be trying to remove dummy's entry before his J x x x holding in trumps stands revealed by two trump leads.

The declarer therefore gives East credit for brilliant defense and takes a first-round finesse against the spade jack, making the contract just the same.

NORTH  
♠ 8 5 3  
♥ 5 3 2  
♦ 9 8 6 4  
♣ A Q 8

WEST  
♠ 19  
♥ J 8  
♦ Q J 10 5  
♣ J 7 4 3 2

EAST  
♠ 7 4 2  
♥ 10 9 6  
♦ A 7 3  
♣ K 10 9 5

SOUTH (D)  
♠ A K Q 10 6  
♥ A K Q 5 4  
♦ K 2  
♣ 6

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass  
6 ♣ Pass 6 ♠ Pass  
West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHAD FRET SCANT  
HOPES OILED CHAIR  
OUTS OVERCHARGE  
PRESTIDIGIT OIRINE  
SLIDING AIRBURN INTIA  
SLEIGHING THER ZITTO  
MATT DOOR DORIGOR  
ALL RIGHTSORS MRS  
NEGATIVE VOUS  
NEVE SCRITTE  
SPECIESTARTOUT  
WOMENSHAIR INTIA  
LINCER HAIR KEEF  
CESSO OLDS ESSE

DENNIS THE MENACE

THE BLUE STREAK WAS MARGARET'S OL' CAT, AN' THE WHITE STREAK WAS GOOD OL' RUFF!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KRIHE

YUINI

DEMIPE

TREBUT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE ON

Yesterday's Jumble: LOWLY WHOSE GABLE BAMBOO  
Answer: The boy's favorite bird--THE SWALLOW

BOOKS

THE AMERICAN HEALTH EMPIRE  
An Analysis of Power, Profits and Politics in American Medicine

A Health-PAC Book prepared by Barbara and John Ehrenreich. Random House. 279 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Edward Edelson

THE American Health Empire? Is yet another book about the sad state of American medicine—but don't stop reading there. This one is different. It is galvanizing, irritating, flawed and fascinating, and it presents an argument that has never been made in what can be called the standard book on the health care crisis.

The standard book has been written under a score of titles by a score of authors. The standard book's villains and heroes are unvarying. On one side, in the black hats, are the old-line doctors, whose spokesman is the American Medical Association and whose aim is to keep American medicine disorganized in the interests of personal profit. The heroes on the other side are the medical liberals, working out of modern hospitals and university-based medical centers, eager to press medical research, hopeful about drastically different methods of financing medical care (such as national health insurance) and anxious to use computers and the other tools of technology for the benefit of the consumer. If we can just help the liberals beat the AMA, says the standard book, our health care problems will be over.

It is at this point, where the standard book ends, that "The American Health Empire" begins. Its authors are members of a group of young activists working out of a self-created think-tank called the Health Policy Advisory Center. They present the reader with an entirely new villain: the very medical liberal whom most authors present as the last great hope of American medicine.

Health-PAC dismisses the AMA briefly as a declining organization whose prestige and power are fading rapidly, chiefly interested in fighting a forlorn rear-guard action against the 20th century. (Just last year, for the first time, the AMA's membership fell below 50 percent of the nation's physician population. The AMA is now a minority group.)

Health-PAC follows the first rule of investigative reporting: Look where the money goes. It finds that the money is going chiefly to the large university-based "medical empires" that are run by medical liberals. These centers carry on most medical research, use most of the new medical technology, sponsor most of the community action medical programs.

Between 1980 and 1989, Health-PAC says, the amount of money spent on medical care in the United States doubled, but the quality of medical care for most Americans held even at best, while costs are rocketing beyond the reach of even the respectable middle class. The standard book explains the paradox of rising costs and lowered standards by the greed of individual doctors. Health-PAC blames it on institutionalized greed—the greed of the "medical empires."

These empires, Health-PAC

argues, are not dedicated to medical care. Rather, they are dedicated to three goals: increasing institutional profits and individual salaries, feeding medical research that often has only a tenuous relationship to any real medical needs, and insuring its own perpetuation by controlling medical education.

Health-PAC goes on to set forth what can only be called an institutionalized plot against good health care. Most of the money that pays for health care comes from Blue Cross, Blue Shield, Medicare and Medicaid, the book says. But the hospitals that get this money control the organizations that give the money, through a system of interlocking directorates. So the "Blues" never question the size of hospital bills—which means that the hospitals can raise prices as much as they please—while the hospitals, in turn, are always ready to support requests for higher medical insurance rates. The medical instrument and drug companies, sensing profit opportunities, are in the conspiracy too.

The whole argument is stunning in its sweeping denunciation of every standard hope for better medical care. It is, in fact, just crazy enough to be true. Unfortunately, "The American Health Empire" has such serious flaws that its basic argument is impeded.

To start with, the volume is full of statistics, anecdotes and quotations supporting its case. Yet it lacks supporting references for any of these. These charges will be hotly contested. It is inexcusable to omit the documentation that would permit an objective evaluation by the reader.

Secondly, "The American Health Empire" is not really a book about the United States. It is a book about New York City. All of its detailed case histories are from New York, a situation justified by the authors on the grounds that New York traditionally is a step ahead of the rest of the nation in the field of medicine.

Third, the Health-PAC activists are so eager to make their case that they often forget common sense and internal consistency. Firing widely in all directions may be great for the soul, but it is not good journalism.

But after all the faults are ticked off, the basic value of "The American Health Empire" remains. Even if only half of its shots are on target—and that seems a reasonable estimate—it seems to come closer to the core of the health crisis than any other book yet published. Unreasonable and partisan as it is, it is required reading for anyone concerned with better health care.

Edward Edelson frequently writes about science and medicine for Book World, the literary supplement of The Washington Post, where this review first appeared.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Semitic deity

5 Singer

10 Shakespeare

14 Singer Eames

15 Remove

16 Gov't. agency

17 Give off

18 Something for the mill

19 Face

20 Martin, for one

22 Delight

24 Listen

25 Cork locale

28 Give the speaker a hard time

29 One of seven in Rome

33 Bitter drug

34 Alla

35 Zodiac animal

36 Calla or tiger

37 Haze

38 Bathe

39 Exclamation

40 Kind of common denominator

41 Approach

42 Respite

44 Go (deteriorate)

45 Engrossed

46 Sometimes it's dim

47 Diet food

50 1971

54 Melody

55 From

57 Patron saint of sailors

58 Mall

59 Nautical call

60 Where 59

61 Across is heard

62 Italian town

63 Classics

65 Tear

66 Down

1 Busy creatures

2 Munitions

3 Moslem prince

4 Door-opener

5 Stove's villain

6 Strayed

7 Set

8 Letter

9 Do a hunting dog's job

10 It's tight lately

11 Home for two billion or so

12 Coin of Iran

13 Carnegie

21 They're slippery

23 Sea bird

25 Happening

26 Moon

27 Root

28 Red or green

29 Come up

30 Increase

31 "The Queen's"

32 Edit

34 Jungle dweller

37 1968

38 1970

40 King of Elizabethan drama

41 Deductible item

43 Invent

44 Defiles

46 Aspect

47 Superman's garb

48 Cupid

49 Shopper's guide

50 What Dick Martin always drinks

51 Otherwise

52 corner

53 Highway

56 Power-project initials

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Observer Dishes and Power

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Reflections upon washing the dishes. This, then, is what they mean when they grouse about communism? Those tedious plates with their chunks of grease bonded to the pattern, this splattered lamb fat congealing on my trousers. No wonder they wear those dreary aprons. Still, it's mindless work. Something to be said for that. Leaves you time to think. About?

Baker

That girl having the martini at lunch at the Black Bird Café today. Girls having martinis at lunch, pretty ones like that one too, makes you wonder who runs the office in the afternoon now that their bosses all coming back from lunch fried on three and four martinis.

No good! No good at all! Must be careful of excessively strong judgments. Grave weakness of mine. Modify, modify! Always modify.

Still, not much good. Dishwashers not much good. Not much improvement over old-fashioned X dishpan washing techniques just like mother used to make. Still, women are grateful for it. Drive you up the wall to buy them a dishwasher, then figure you'll float. I guess, if they complain about it not being much good. Poor things.

Trouble is, people who have power never wash the dishes. Suppose Nixon had to bathe in this steaming mess of grease, coffee grounds, salad oil every night. He would soon get on the phone to some Bill or Bob he knows, millionaire, make it all in dishwashers.

"You know what, Bill or Bob?" Nixon would say. "The automatic dishwasher isn't much better than the old-fashioned dishpan. Why don't you make one that really washes the dishes automatically?"

"And Bill or Bob would say. "No kidding? Not much good, eh? You don't say, Mr. President?" Because Bill or Bob would never have washed dishes either, too rich, too much power, so wouldn't know that their own machine wasn't much good. My hand! Scalded! scalded!

And nobody even cares! They're still sitting in there watching that stupid television set, playing that so loud they can't even hear me scream.

That's the trouble with America today. People who have power to make things happen don't do things that people do, so they don't know what needs to happen. Take railroads. If Nixon had to ride the railroad to California, San Clemente, like people do, instead of tying out in his own private super-jetliner, railroad service in this country would soon be fit for human consumption again.

Same with getting to work. Every big shot big enough to make things happen arrives at the office in a chauffeured car, which then double parks at the door in case Mr. Shot decides on the spur of the moment, no time to look for distant parking car, that he'll run out to California in his private super-jetliner on which some poor oppressed woman dishwasher is scraping her knuckles off for an inefficient automatic washing machine.

Then when people start throwing dishes, the power crowd says, "Shame on you! What is a little thing like not finding a parking space or not getting a good dishwasher out of your machine, or taking the filthy, purposely uncomfortable train to California, compared to the great things you are doing under our inspired leadership to stop Communism cold at the DMZ?"

Stopping Communism at the DMZ is a great thing. In case you're not getting my mind I want to get that thought clearly on the record, but we would be better situated to admire it if we weren't too busy looking for parking space, trying to find a decent train to California, or scraping the pots with sandpaper.

The trouble with America today is that people who have the power to make things happen don't live like people do, so don't know what really needs to be made to happen. I just thought that a couple of minutes ago, you say?

Oh well, I broke a cup a couple of minutes ago too, but it didn't stop me from breaking another one just now.

What jackass poured cold gravy all over the floor?

How History Is Hindering Modern Rome

By Paul Hoffman

ROME (NYT)—When this ancient city must dig, it's not like blasting a hole into the rock of Manhattan. Rome's subsoil is soft and full of still unexplored remains from past civilizations, and the spade that strikes at something solid may have hit a statue from classical times or an early Christian catacomb. Archaeologists will soon swarm all over the site and delay work indefinitely—unless some private contractor is cynical enough to have the suspected historical treasure swept away by a bulldozer in the dark of night.

Pasquale Cuttitta, an immigrant from Naples who has for the last six years been ripping open Rome's surface in various construction jobs, says with a grin: "I see any old stones. I cut right through with the jackhammer. Isn't the Colosseum enough of a ruin for Rome?"

It is for many, maybe most Romans who are startled by the remnants of their city's past grandeur, among which they live but hardly nodding them any more.

However, Dr. Elisa Lissi, a government archaeologist, declares that "most contractors now understand that it is better for them to cooperate with the authorities in charge of antiquities, and they probe sites together with us before starting big building projects."

Another government scholar said: "Don't mention my name because I'm running the archaeological network to prevent developers from destroying or spitting away ancient treasures."

In public works projects in the Italian capital, cholars hover near the laborers most of the time. This is a reason—though not the only one—why the Roman subway is taking so long to build.

Construction started in 1964 on Line A of the projected Metropolitan network. The line reaches from the city's southeastern outskirts for 14.4 miles to the Piazza Esquilino near the Vatican, traversing Rome's historical center.

In six years, work has made little progress, because of financial and technical difficulties, and it may be 1978 or later before Line A is in operation.

One station, which was to be built in the busy Piazza della Repubblica, will have to be shifted because of the archaeological remains. On the site where the station was originally planned, the ruins of a large residential building and vast garden of the early imperial age have come to light. Subway plans were revised, moving the projected Piazza della Repubblica station from the area of the buried garden to spare the remains of the residential struc-



Ruins found at the Piazza della Repubblica during subway work.

ture, perhaps the villa of a wealthy Roman family.

Subway riders will one day be able to view the newly discovered ruins through a plate-glass partition. The archaeological area behind the plate glass will become an underground museum.

Work on Line A has led to other discoveries. A huge stone sarcophagus was found near the ancient Porta Furba in an area that is now a workers' suburb in the city's southeast, and once was a pagan necropolis, or cemetery.

The subway work has also cleared up some controversial questions about ancient Rome's topography, providing clues that have enabled scholars to trace exactly the layout of the elaborate and efficient Roman aqueduct system.

Right now archaeologists are holding their breath as an exploratory shaft is being sunk into the central Piazza Barberina, where another subway station is to be built. Annibale De Biasi, who works in the Industry Ministry nearby, guesses into the deepening hole and says: "Let's hope they don't find any antiquities."

The government worker explains: "It takes me an hour every morning to get to work by bus when I could commute by subway in ten minutes. I'd like to ride the subway before I retire from the job. Those professors think Romans want to live in a museum. We want to live in a city that functions."

Most of the tunnels of the projected Roman subway network—beyond Line A along Line B and Line C, possibly to be built in the 1980's—will be dug deep, 60 to 80 feet below street level. The intention is to avoid time-consuming encounters with archaeology that normally occur about 15 feet underground.

At the 15-foot level, an archaeological treasure trove was unearthed in November when a private contractor began building an underground garage in the

PEOPLE: A Re-Evaluation Of the Ant

Lewis admitted taking the two construction weeks without permission Wednesday and promised a magistrate's court at Port Augusta to pay \$741 compensation. The magistrate, P. M. Kelley, taking note of the "extraordinary facts," fined him only \$30. All the vehicles were recovered from the salt lake by experts with heavy machinery.

Princess Margaret, taking travel tip from her husband yesterday, flew economy class from London to Barbados where she plans to join Lord Snowdon for a month's vacation. By rubbing elbows with ordinary passengers, the princess and Snowdon saved \$95 (\$228) right at the beginning of their holiday. Accompanying Princess Margaret was Colin Tennant, known as "the king of Mustique" because of the Caribbean island he owns, the one where the cruise ship Antilles ran aground and burned. Tennant gave Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon some land on his island as a wedding present.

West German border police at Puzh in Wald have turned border area on recent occasions to add long-haired youths cross into Czechoslovakia, a police spokesman reports. The latest "customer" was a Dutch student who was turned back at the Czechoslovak crossing point because the guard said his passport photograph bore little resemblance to the passport holder. The Dutch student returned to the German customs post and was obliged with a haircut.

SIGNED: Marion Brandis, to play the title role in "The Godfather," according to Paramount Pictures. The movie, from the best-selling novel about a Mafia family by Mario Puzo (who's doing the screen play), will begin shooting in New York in March. SIGNED: Barbra Streisand, for \$50,000 by writer Robert James Hilliard, of New York, who says he provided Miss Streisand with a night-club-act script for which he says, she never paid. BORN: a 6-pound 13-ounce girl to British-born Mrs. Sandra Shaw, 28, and her husband, Jeff Bailey, a fashion designer. LIVED: Florence Jensen, of London, who celebrated her 103rd birthday yesterday. She was turned down for life insurance policy \$70,000 because of a purporting condition, UPI reports.

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